THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA,
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,668—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 15, 1889.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889.
				Tuesday.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G.W. F. Browne.	16th July
L COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	23rd ,,
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	30th ,,
BL PENINSULAR	5300	1000	J. Orman	6th Aug.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	13th ,,
BL PEKIN	3929	600	P. Harris	20th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	27th ,,
BL THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	3rd Sept.

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	18th July
ROHILLA	3511	600	M. De Horne	1st Aug.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	15th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th June 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbook.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Aug.	1st Sept.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th Aug.	20th Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.	10th Oct.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.	1st Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 200 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 8th August 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 6, 1889.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

TRIESTE AND BRINDISI, CALLING AT ALEXANDRIA AND PORT SAID.

	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Ranger.	4,600	650	5th Aug.
[illegible] Ranger	4,600	650	5th Sept.

Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	A. Lussich	4,200	600	20th July.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ORION	B. Vidos	3,500	550	15th July.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 13th June 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY,
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LABOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th August 1889 at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer homeward bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at greatly REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, inclusive of Railway Fare, from Marseilles to London.
Owing to [illegible]asoon, Passengers are advised to be on board the steamer in the Prince's Dock on the morning of the 10th July.
GUSTAVE [illegible], Acting Agent.
89, Esplanade Road.

MACIVER LINE.

THE S. S. "NIAGARA," Captain MCCONOCHIE, of the above Line WILL SAIL on the middle of August, for PLYMOUTH & LIVERPOOL. Good accommodation for first-class passengers and ample allowance of luggage.
For passage apply to
Messrs KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents Maciver Line,
Or to all other Passenger Agents.
31, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.
GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

A LIFE POLICY.

For Rs. 10,000
May be effected at the following rates with the
QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

Per Month.

At age	25	Rs. 24-7-9
,, ,,	30	,, 26-9-9
,, ,,	35	,, 29-4-9
,, ,,	40	,, 32-6-4

KILLICK, NIXON, & Co., General Agents.
J. H. SYMINGTON, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 17th July, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on 21st July, after arrival of Outward English Mail, transferring Persian Gulf Mails and Passengers on arrival at Kurrachee to the Gulf steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 18th July, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about MONDAY, 5th August, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 24th July.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 16th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th July 1889. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

Vessels.	Tons.	Commander.	On or about
CLAN GRAHAM	3,000	C. Alexanderson	16th July.

PASSAGES are now available by this steamer at moderate rates. The Cabins and Saloon are on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
For particulars as to passage-money, cabin plan, &c., apply to—
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Forbes St., Fort. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INVALIDS PORT.
(SANDEMAN'S.)

THIS well-known Wine is generally prescribed and recommended by the Medical Profession. It is a very superior Dessert Wine, tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character. Invalids and others suffering from the exhausting effects of the climate will find in this Wine excellent recuperating properties.
Price Bottles Rs. 35; Half-Bottles, Rs. 19 per dozen.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S
BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs. a.		CASH. Per doz. Pints. Rs. a.
20 0	Still.....BURGUNDY ...Chablis.....	11 0
	A favourite White Dinner Wine.	
20 0	Still.....BURGUNDY ...Beaune.....	11 0
	A fine red full-bodied Wine.	
25 0	Still.....BURGUNDY ..Macon	13 8
	Distinguished for flavour and aroma.	
23 0	Still.....BURGUNDY ...Pommard...	12 8
	This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.	
33 0	...Still.....BURGUNDY...Chambertin...	17 8
	This is an exquisite Wine, possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.	
21 0	...Fine.....SAUTERNE...Barsac	11 8
	A good light refreshing Wine.	
24 0	...Superior.SAUTERNE...from the Bordeaux Dist...	13 8
	Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.	
33 0	...Haut ...SAUTERNE...very rich and fine.....	17 8
	Old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.	

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CONTAGION IN SURGERY
AND
OBSTETRIC PRACTICE.

TABLETS of MERCURIC CHLORIDE.—At a moment's notice an Acidified Solution of Perchloride of Mercury of definite strength can be prepared.
No. 1: one tablet to a pint of Water = 1 in 3,000.
No. 2: one tablet to a pint of Water = 1 in 1,500.
"Perfect in every respect"; "Most convenient"; "An efficient Antiseptic Lotion."
Price 1-8 per bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

DOULTON'S IMPROVED MANGANOUS CARBON FILTER

MOST EFFICIENT AND SIMPLE, EASILY TAKEN TO PIECES AND CLEANED.

	Rs.
HOUSE FILTER in decorated brown Stoneware, 2 gallon size	17
BOUDOIR AND TABLE FILTERS, pretty designs in Doulton ware, 1 gallon size	Rs. 16 & 22

Silicated Carbon, Cheavins', Atkin's Sanitary, and other Filters in Stock.

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DRIVING WATERPROOF APRONS.
Fitted with Ring & Strap.
From Rs. 10.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY.

THE MOST
COMFORTABLE
WATERPROOF MADE,
H. & CO.'S VENTILATED
CAPE COAT,
Cash Rs. 15 Net.

HOAR AND CO., BOMBAY.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas postage free.

CLARETS.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC—This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored"	11 4	6 4
BORDEAUX—A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux	11 4	6 4

Of these two Clarets, St. Julien Medoc and Bordeaux, we have sold during the past three years 11,500 *dozen, equal to an annual consumption of upwards of* 3,800 *dozen. This fact is sufficient evidence of their popularity.*

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
PETIT MEDOC—Possesses good body with pleasing flavour	14 8	7 12
SUPERIOR MEDOC—Full-bodied, of high character and flavour	17 8	10 8
CHATEAU LAGRANGE—Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour	23 0	12 8
CHATEAU LA ROSE—Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet	28 0	15 8
CHATEAU MARGAUX—Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet	35 0	18 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c.

THE only Lens that can afford the absolute assistance to, and relief needed by, each individual eye, must be that which is constructed from a Mathematical Formula, to exactly neutralize the defect.

It is rare that a truly perfect Pair of Eyes can be met with, but the Sense of Vision can be equalized in all persons, if the Eyes are not affected by Disease.

A complete assortment of our Spectacles, &c., may now be selected from, to remedy every variety of defective vision, and to fulfil the prescriptions of Ophthalmic Surgeons. They may be ordered by either the Metric or the ordinary numbers. These lenses are cut with great precision, and may be relied on for refractive accuracy.

SPECTACLES.
Best *pebbles*, for Long or Short Sight.

In Gold Frames, 18-carat	Rs. 27 0
In Aluminium Frames	,, 7 0
In Blue Steel Frames	,, 6 0
Ladies' new Long Handled Spectacles, "THE LORGNETTE, with best Spherical Pebble Lenses, a most fashionable and elegant form of Hand Glass, chiefly used when taking a drive or walk.	
Gold Frame and Handle	,, 125 0
Silver Gilt do.	,, 40 & 50
Shell do.	,, 20 0

EYE-GLASSES, SINGLE.

Best Pebble, with Cord and Case, for Long or Short Sight	,, 3 0
Best Optical Glass do. do. do.	,, 1 8

PINCES-NEZ.
Best *pebble*, for Long or Short Sight.

In 18-carat Gold Frames, non-pressure Spring, resting very lightly on the face	Rs. 26 0
In Silver Gilt Frames	,, 10 0
In Tortoise-shell Turn-pin Frames	,, 8 0
In Straight draw-out Spring, Long or Short Sight	,, 8 0
Skeleton Folders, Springs and Attachments, rivetted on Lens	,, 3 0

EYE PRESERVERS.

Goggles Smoked Glass in Gauze, with Elastic Cord and Japanned Tin Case	,, 2 0
Horse Shoe Spectacles	,, 5 0
Railway Spectacles, Gauze-sides	,, 5 0
Spoon-shaped Glasses, Blue Steel Frames	,, 4 8
In Nickel-plated Incorrodible Frames, with White, Blue, and Smoke-tinted Lenses	,, 5 0

Morocco Cases and Silk Cords supplied.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.

A large assortment of HUMAN, ANIMALS', and BIRDS', always in stock.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SUPERIOR GREASE-PROOF LININGS. EXTRA LIGHT.
FASHIONABLE FELT HATS,
BEST QUALITY. WELL VENTILATED.
SHAPES.
LARGE CHOICE.

THORPE & CO., {OUTFITTERS,} BOMBAY.

Black Hard Felt, Square Crown, Round, Low and Medium	Rs. 8 8
Black Soft Felt, High Square Crown	
Drab Hard Felt, Square Crown, Round, Low and Medium	
Brown Hard Felt, Low and Medium, all sizes	
The New Shade of Brown Hard Felt, Medium Crown	
Clerical Hats, Soft Felt, throughout	9 8

TWEED HATS AND CAPS.

Tweed Hats, a Large Choice	5 0
Tweed Caps, Cricketing, one Peak	3 8
Tweed Caps, Double Peaks	4 0
Tweed Caps, Double Peaks, and Ear Flaps	4 0
Gent's Drab Terai Hats, Best Quality	14 8
Ladies' Drab do. do.	14 8

THORPE AND CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.
STUDIO OPEN FOR PORTRAITURE
From 9 a.m. to 4 p.m,
VIEWS OF INDIA AND NATIVE CHARACTERS.
A large number to select from. Catalogues free by post on application.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD.
19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
AND AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,
A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2, Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW PIANOFORTES
WITH TRANSPOSING APPARATUS.

THIS Apparatus is a most useful improvement recently introduced in a most perfect form. By a simple arrangement the Pitch can be lowered or raised a semi-tone, a tone, or several tones. In this manner Soprano or Tenor songs can be instantaneously transposed, so as to render the Accompaniment adaptable to Contralto, Baritone, or Bass voices. This advantage will be at once seen by all Singers.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., have just received a Stock of these Pianos, manufactured especially to suit the Indian Climate, with Solid Iron Frames, and they can confidently recommend them to stand the severest tests, as better Pianos have never before come to India.

PRICES IN EITHER AMERICAN, WALNUT, OR BLACKWOOD.

	Rs.
No. 1 (to change 2 semi-notes)	750
,, 2 ,, 5 ,,	775
,, 3 ,, 5 ,, to 1 Octave, with new Tuning Apparatus	1,300

TERMS FOR HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, Opposite the Clock Tower } AND { POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
,, Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
,, The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON;
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

IRON FRAME PIANOFORTES.

NEWEST AND HANDSOMEST DESIGNS.
BRILLIANT IN TONE.
LIGHT AND ELASTIC TOUCH.
SOLID IN CONSTRUCTION.
EXCELLENT FINISH.
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

INSPECTION AND COMPARISON INVITED.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS.

COCKLE'S PILLS,
OF PURE VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS AND FREE FROM MERCURY.
4, Great Ormond-street, W. C.

A RIDE TO KHIVA,
BY CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY, ROYAL HORSE GUARDS.
PAGE 18 says:—
"Two pairs of boots, lined with fur, were also taken; and for physic, with which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some Quinine and Cockle's Pills—the latter a most invaluable medicine and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab Sheik, who was impervious to all native medicines, when I administered to him five
COCKLE'S PILLS,
will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine man' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.
An extract from the second edition (page 188) of the translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Company:—
"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the new Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes, yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except in the form of
COCKLE'S PILLS,
which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which, I think, are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made Pill in the Kingdom; a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

COCKLE'S
ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.
These Pills consist of a careful and precise admixture of the best and mildest vegetable aperients with the pure extract of the flowers of the Camomile. They will be found a most efficacious remedy for derangement of the digestive organs and for irregular action of the liver and bowels, which produce indigestion and several varieties of bilious and liver complaints. They speedily remove irritation of the feverish state of the stomach—allay spasm—correct the morbid condition of the liver and other organs subservient to digestion—promote a due and healthy secretion of bile, and relieve the constitution of all gouty matter and other impurities, which, by circulating in the blood, must injuriously effect the action of the kidneys—thus by removing the causes productive of so much discomfort, they restore the energies both on body and mind. To those who indulge in the luxuries of the table, these Pills will prove highly useful, occasioning no pain in their action, unless they meet with an unusual quantity of acrid bile and acid matter in the stomach and bowels. To Europeans on their arrival in India or China they are recommended as a preservative against the fatal disorders peculiar to tropical climates. Their occasional use, if combined with the strictest attention to diet will be frequently found to remove at once by their influence over the secretions that congestive and unhealthy condition of the liver which is so often the earliest antecedent of severe febrile and constitutional disturbance. It must be understood that these Pills are not recommended as containing any new or dangerously active ingredients; on the contrary, they are characterised by a remarkable simplicity of combination; and whatever merit they may be found to possess depends as much upon the selection of pure drugs and the unusual labour and attention bestowed upon their subsequent preparation, as upon the acknowledged peculiarity of their composition. They are not recommended as a panacea, nor are they adapted to all complaints; but as a mild and efficacious aperient and tonic in the various forms of indigestion, it will not, perhaps, be an exaggeration to state that they have been resorted to under all systems of diet, changes of climate, or atmospheric alterations, with an extraordinary degree of success for 86 years. This celebrated family aperient may be had throughout the United Kingdom in boxes 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s., as well as in India, China, New Zealand, and the Australian colonies.

References for the above and for the Quinine Bitters can be made to NARSEELAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA, No. 7, 3rd Bhuiwada, or the PROPRIETORS of the QUININE BITTERS Co., Ld., Llanelly, South Wales.

[redacted]

...L SHORT
...VERTISEMENTS.

...for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not ...ceeding 8 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"KIDD AND SHADBOLT'S" WHISKY as supplied to the Bombay Clubs. Fresh shipments received monthly by the Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

DELICIOUS TEAS from Col. Hawes' Tea Estate. FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE, EXTRA FINE ORANGE PEKOE, and UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE at Re. 1-12, 1-10, and 1-6 per lb. respectively. These Teas possess exquisitely delicate flavour. Liberal Discount to large buyers. MORTON MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ALBUMS ! ALBUMS ! ! Our New Novelties for this season just to hand. All disappointed Customers come at once to choose the best. Prices very Cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Fort, Bombay.

KINA FRANCAIS.—It has excellent flavour ; it improves the appetite, stimulates the stomach, and strengthens the system. Price Rs. 2 per bottle.—WRIGHT AND CO., Mint Road, Fort.

STRAYED or STOLEN from Mr. RICH'S Bungalow, Cumballa Hill, on Friday afternoon, a White and Tan Fox Terrier Dog. Answers to the name of "JIM."

FOR SALE—One RIMMINGTON TYPEWRITER, in good order. Intending buyers may inspect the same at C. JOST and Co.'s, 16 and 18, Church Gate Street.

C. JOST & CO.

WATERPROOF! WATERPROOF!—WATERPROOF CLOTHING of best London make in great variety for Gents, Boys, Ladies, and Girls. Also ready-made Ghorawallas' Coats and Capes on sale at HAJEE EBRAHIM BROTHERS, No. 1, Upper Storey, opposite Crawford's Market.

WANTED, in POONA or KIRKEE, APARTMENTS with Board by Lady and Gentleman, August-September.—Apply "JULIE," care of this Paper.

WANTED a competent CORRESPONDENCE CLERK. Experienced applicants only need apply to "A.," care of this paper. Salary liberal.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.—An established, certain, and safe Concern to be disposed of. Wholesale and Retail trade, doing fairly well and increasing. Private reasons for disposing. Most reliable explanations will be given, and all enquiries must be strictly confidential. By letter only. "A. M. A.," care of this paper.

A LADY, having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOUR, care of this paper.

LESSONS given in MUSIC (Piano and Theory) by a Lady. Apply E. M., care of Messrs. MACKAY and Co., Byculla Bridge.

PASSAGES BOOKED to the CONTINENT and ENGLAND, 1st class, from Rs. 250 to 400. NO COMMISSION CHARGED. Information freely given. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Raupart Row.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns, have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION POLICIES. Absolute security and low rates of Premia. Apply to the Agents, Messrs. C. H. B. FORBES & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BUNGALOW TO LET, with furniture, close to Sea-shore, opposite to Scottish Schools, Mahim. Apply to DADABHOY HORMUSJI DUBASH, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, 7, Church Gate Street.—BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, DINNERS, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Wines, and Billiards.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

FOR SALE—One Second-hand SIZING MACHINE in working order. For particulars apply to MANAGER, Jivraj Balloo Mill, Tardeo.

GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by T. P., Griffin & Co., London, as supplied to the P. and O. Steamers. Bombay Agents :—Phipson & Co.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

JUST ARRIVED,—The new Improved Patent Aristons with Iron Axles and Brass Wheels with 12 Tunes and case complete, Rs. 45.—STEFFENAUER and Co, Fort, Bombay.

WATERPROOF TWEED HOLDALLS.—The most useful Article for Travellers, Holding Wraps, Bedding and other Articles, superior quality, Rs. 18, 20, 22.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

RS. 34-8 per month for two years will secure you a brand new SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANO. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

PHOTOS by FRED. AHRLE are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best materials obtainable, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanade Road opposite Bombay Club.

JUST OPENED.—COLORED OTTOMAN SILKS, beautifully Soft Texture, in the NEWEST and most FASHIONABLE Shades, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, Milliner and Dressmaker, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains, Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a forme of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z.," care of this paper.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged ; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

FOR SALE AT CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST LANDED a brand-new English-made VICTORIA, by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury.

Circular-fronted miniature BROUGHAMS by Watson of Lowestoft.

Some Dinner and Dessert Service Sets, and a few Gram and Grass MACHINES.

TO BE LET.

A well-furnished HOUSE on Pali Hill, Bandora, for three or four months, now in the occupation of Mr. J. F. H. Graham.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

A LECTURE READ BY

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(In pamphlet form)

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Annas 2. Post free.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

ALPINE CONSERVE.

TO BRAIN WORKERS.

TONIC AND INVIGORATING.

For Loss of Memory, Forgetfulness, Mental Exhaustion, Incapacity for Study, Inability to fix attention, Alpine Conserve is a specific.

One or two pots of Alpine Conserve makes the pale and emaciated face rosy and blooming, and strengthens the constitution shattered by nervous weakness.

Alpine Conserve is palatable (purely vegetable). It is made up of drugs which makes the Alpine Conserve a brain, muscle, and blood tonic.

PER POT RE. 1.

Can be had of—Bombay and Poona, Messrs. Cooper, Madon & Co., and Messrs. J. Brothers & Co. ; Kalbadevi and Crawford Market, C. N. Patell & Co. ; Fort, Parsee Bazar Street, Mr. B. F. Dustoor.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000. Rs. a.	Per 100. Rs. a.
Thomson's Prime	22 0	2 8
Do. No. 1	19 0	2 2
Dawson's Prime	20 0	2 4
Do. No. 1	18 0	2 0
Pashas No. 1 (without Straw)	20 0	2 4
Do. No. 2 (ditto)	18 0	2 0
Nonpareil (ditto)	15 0	1 12

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS.

	Per 1,000. Rs. a.	Per 100 Rs. a
Havannahs No. 1	25 0	2 12
Do. No. 2	22 0	2 8
Do. No. 3	18 0	2 0
Regalias	25 0	2 12

PONDICHERRIES.

	Per 1,000. Rs. a.	Per 100. Rs. a.
Indianas (Cigars)	27 0	3 0
Rajahs (Cheroots)	18 0	2 0

COCONADAS.

	Per 1,000. Rs. a.	Per 100. Rs. a.
Babingtons	20 0	2 4
		Per 200.
Office	14 0	Rs. 3 4

BURMAHS.

BY DIRECT IMPORTATION.

	Per 1,000. Rs. a.	Per 100. Rs. a.
No. 1. "Moung Loo"	22 0	2 8
No. 2. Burmah	17 0	2 0

Samples forwarded on application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

CATHOLIC LENDING LIBRARY,

33, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

A Popular Edition of the New Testament ; strongly bound in limp cloth. Price six annas.

The Archbishop of Glasgow says :—"There cannot be two opinions as to the excellent type and the cheap price. Every Catholic ought to have a copy."

The Archbishop of Edinburgh says :—"I trust your very handsome and handy cheap issue of the Douay New Testament may have a large circulation."

The Bishop of Salford says :—"I am delighted at your bringing out such a good edition at so low a price."

The Bishop of Argyll and the Isles says :—"It is certainly wonderfully moderate in price, considering the excellence of the type and the care with which it is got up. It is the edition I use by preference."

The Bishop of Shrewsbury says :—"Exceedingly well brought out, and will be very acceptable to our clergy and people."

The Bishop of Ferns (Wexford) says :—"It is the cheapest copy of the New Testament ever issued without an appeal for a subsidy. I wish your courage and interprise every success," &c., &c.

Indifferentism ; or, Is One Religion as Good as Another ? By the Rev. J. McLaughlin.

Price.—Paper, twelve annas ; cloth, one rupee eight annas.

"We heartily welcome this work from the pen of the gifted missionary, the Rev. John MacLaughlin. It contains a little over two hundred pages, but in this compass Fr. MacLaughlin has succeeded in dealing with his subject in the most masterly manner."—The "Belfast Morning News."

"We thank Father MacLaughlin for his very excellent and most necessary work. It gives a fatal blow to a real heresy, the result of the primary teaching of the sixteenth century Protestantism."—The "Universe." (London).

N.B.—Oleographs, Pictures, Crosses, Rosaries, Scapulars, Medals, and Crucifixes, &c., of different kinds and sizes are also available from half anna and upwards.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

with number of Stands, &c.

Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NOTICES.

BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with the Resolution passed at the General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 6th July a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 14 per Share will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company on and after MONDAY, the 29th July 1889, to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 6th July 1889.

RICHARD PILE,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 8th July 1889.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,

J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.

Bombay, 1st June 1889.

NOTICE.

MR. NISSIM SALAH EZRA has been AUTHORIZED to sign our firm from this date.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 8th July 1889.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

TENDERS are hereby invited and will be received up to Noon on THURSDAY next, the 18th instant, for the CONSTRUCTION of a BUILDING to accommodate the Club Office and the Honorary Secretary's Quarters. Also for the CONSTRUCTION of Stewards' and Servants' Quarters.

Plans, agreement, and Schedule of Quantities for the several works can be seen at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club.

The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

Tenders for the Buildings complete and a schedule of rates endorsed "Tender" to be sent to the Undersigned.

By order of the Committee,

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Hon. Secretary.

WESTERN INDIA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION, POONA,

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION of Pictures, Paintings in China and Glass, and works of Art in Wood and Metals will be OPENED on the 18th September 1889.

All Exhibits should be despatched so as to reach the Secretary at latest by the 8th of September ; any arriving after that date cannot be classified.

Prospectuses may be had on application to the Secretary.

W. J. CLIFFORD,
Assist. Secy., Poona.

NOTICE.

THE COUNTRY SPIRIT FARMS of the Districts of Thana and Kolaba, including Jawhar State and Sudhagad Mahal of the Bhor State, for a period of one year, commencing from the 1st August 1889, will be disposed of on the following conditions :—

1. The distillation and sale of toddy spirit will be disallowed, as heretofore, in the Talukas of Vada, Bhiwndi, Kalyan, Shahapur, Murbad, and Karjat, and in the Jawhar State, in the Thana District, and in the Talukas of Pen, Roha, Mangaon, and Mahad, the Kharapat portion of the Alibagh Taluka, and in the Sudhagad Mahal of the Bhor State, in the Kolaba District.

2. The Mowra spirit to be sold throughout both the districts shall be the country spirit manufactured at the licensed distilleries at Uran and Bhandup, and the toddy spirit to be sold in the Talukas of Salsette, Bassein, Mahim, and Dahanu and in Umbargaon Mahal of the Thana District, and in Panwel Taluka and the Baghayat portion of the Alibagh Taluka of the Kolaba District, shall be the country spirit manufactured at the licensed public or private toddy distilleries, if any, in either district or in Bombay.

3. Still-head duty will be levied on all Mowra spirit issued from any of the aforesaid licensed distilleries for sale in the Thana and Kolaba districts, at the rate of rupee (1) one and annas (8) eight per gallon of 25° U.P. strength and annas (12) twelve per gallon of 60° U. P. strength. Still-head duty will be charged at the same rates on all toddy spirit issued from any of the licensed toddy distilleries, as aforesaid, for sale in those tracts where the sale of toddy spirit is allowed. But in consideration of the payment of tree tax on account of raw toddy used in the manufacture of the spirit, a drawback will be allowed, as at present, at the rate of rupee (1) one per gallon of 25° U. P. strength. The net duty, excluding drawback, which will be charged on toddy spirit will be, at the rate of annas (8) eight per gallon of 25° U. P. strength and annas (4) four per gallon of 60° U. P. strength.

4. The farmers will be required to retail country spirit at prices not exceeding those shown below :—

	Mowra spirit.		Toddy spirit.	
	25° U. P.	60° U. P.	25° U. P.	60° U. P.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Per Gallon	3 0 0	1 8 0	3 6 0	1 11 0
Per bottle of 8 drams	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 9 0	0 4 6

5. The country spirit farmers will be required to guarantee a minimum revenue from still-head duty equal to an amount fixed by the Commissioner of Abkari as shown below :—

THANA DISTRICT.

	Rs.
(1) Umbargaon Mahal	22,500
(2) Dahanu Subha	22,500
(3) Mahim Taluka	57,000
(4) Bassein Taluka	75,000
(5) Salsette Taluka	1,50,000
(6) The inland talukas comprising Vada, Bhiwndi, Kalyan, Shahapur, Murbad, and Karjat	1,05,000
(7) Javhar State	13,500

KOLABA DISTRICT.

(1) Panwel Taluka	75,000
(2) Baghayat portion of Alibagh Taluka	48,000
(3) The inland talukas comprising the Kharapat portion of Alibagh taluka, Ben, Roha, Mangaon, Mahad, and Sudhagad Mahal of Bhor State	69,000

6. The country spirit farmers will be debarred, as at present, from holding licences of the sale of raw toddy in the taluka or talukas in which the monopoly of the sale of country spirit may be granted to them.

7. All other conditions of the country spirit farm license will be the same as at present.

8. Forms of licenses and counter-part agreements may be seen at the offices of the Collectors of Thana and Kolaba and of the Commissioner of Abkari, Poona, and Bombay.

9. Persons desirous of obtaining any of the country spirit farms mentioned above on the conditions stated should send in their applications to the Commissioner of Abkari at Poona not later than noon on Monday, the 22nd instant. Each application must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash and must be enclosed in a cover superscribed with the words "Application for the country spirit farm of. . . . ."

10. The final disposal of the applications will rest with the Commissioner of Abkari, who will select from among the tenderers the persons whom he may consider most fitting to conduct the farm satisfactorily. No reasons will be given for rejecting any applications. The deposits made by the persons whose applications may be rejected will be returned to them.

11. The person or persons whose application may be accepted shall, within one week after the Commissioner's decision has been communicated to him or them, deposit with the Collector a sum in cash or Government securities endorsed to the Collector, which, added to the deposit of Rs. 1,000 made with the application, will be equal to one-tenth of the amount of the guaranteed minimum revenue, and the elected person or persons shall further execute, on a stamped paper of the proper value, to be paid by him or them, an agreement binding himself or themselves to conform to the conditions of the license to be issued by the Collector. Failing to do so, the deposit already made shall be forfeited, the Commissioner's decision accepting the application will be cancelled, and the Commissioner may reconsider and decide on the applications already received, or call for further applications, or dispose of the Farm in such other way as may seem fit.

T. D. MACKENZIE,
Acting Commissioner of Abkari.

Poona, 10th July 1889.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the 1st August 1889 the licensed distillers of Toddy Spirit at each of the public distilleries named in the margin established in the districts of Thana and Colaba, under Section 15 of the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878, will be required to pay the cost of the Government establishments employed for supervision at each of the said distilleries. The cost will be recovered in advance on the first day of each month.

Thana District.
1. Vesava in the Salsette Taluka.
2. Bassein.
3. Mahim.
4. Wadvan in Dahanu Subha.
5. Nargol in Umbargaon Mahal
Kolaba District.
1. Uran in Panwel Taluka.
2. Revadanda in Alibag Taluka.

2. On and after 1st August 1889, the licensed distillers of toddy spirit at the said distilleries will be prohibited from purchasing raw toddy for distillation from any licensed vendor of toddy. The distillers will be required to take out tapping licenses under the usual conditions in their own names or in the names of their servants.

3. Applications for distilling licenses should be submitted to the Collector of the district concerned without delay. If any of the existing licenses, which expire on the 31st instant, be not renewed for the ensuing year, all stocks of toddy spirit belonging to those distillers which may remain in the distilleries on the 1st proximo are liable to confiscation by Government under clause 15 of the existing license. The owners are, however, permitted a period of one week, viz., to 8th August, within which they should remove to Bombay the balance of their stock, on condition of payment of still head duty at the rates then in force on toddy spirit issued from the public distilleries in Bombay City.

4. The public are also informed that Government are prepared to receive favourably any applications that may be made for the establishment of private toddy distilleries in the Thana and Kolaba districts on the terms and conditions prescribed for the Bandup distillery, and other private distilleries in other parts of the Presidency, and that conditions have been inserted in the spirit farm licenses sanctioned for the Thana and Kolaba districts enabling the farmers to obtain supplies of toddy spirits from any licensed toddy distillery and to sell it by retail within the maximum rates exceeding by 6 annas per gallon 25° U. P. and by 3 annas per gallon 60° U. P., the maximum retail rates allowed for mowra spirit. Persons willing to establish private toddy distilleries under the above conditions should submit their applications to the Collector of the district concerned, and furnish particulars as to the locality of the proposed distillery, and the probable number of trees to be tapped for raw toddy for distillation.

Forms of distilling and tapping licenses and counterpart agreements may be seen at the offices of the Collectors of Thanna and Kolaba and of the Commissioner of Abkari at Bombay and Poona.

T. D. MACKENZIE,
Acting Commissioner of Abkari.

Poona, 10th July, 1889.

NOTICES.

THE following description of the ABKARI arrangements as regards the tapping of trees and the sale of raw toddy sanctioned by Government for the Thana and Kolaba districts from 1st August 1889 is published for general information :—

1. The rates of tree tax at present sanctioned by Government will be continued for the next year.

2. Tapping licenses will be issued to owners of trees to tap their trees and draw toddy solely for domestic consumption on payment of tree tax only. The number of trees licensed to be tapped for domestic consumption will be limited to 1 cocoanut or brab tree, or 2 date trees, for each adult member of the tapper's family, subject to a limit (as at present) of 5 cocoanut or brab, or 10 date trees. The trees thus licensed to be tapped should be trees growing in one and the same survey number, provided that the Collector, or Assistant, or Deputy Collector in charge of the sub-division may relax this latter restriction for special reasons.

3. Tapping licenses will be issued to tree owners and to actual occupants of lands on which toddy-producing trees are grown, who, in consideration of the payment of a fee of Rs. 10 for each booth, shall be allowed to sell, for consumption in the raw state only the produce of the trees which they may be respectively licensed to tap, at tree-foot-booths established at places appointed by the Collector. The licensees shall be permitted to employ persons approved by the Collector to tap their trees and to manage the business of their booths. The trees thus licensed to be tapped should be trees growing in one and the same survey number, but the Collector or Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge of the sub-division may relax this restriction for special reasons.

4. Licenses for the sale of toddy at shops will be issued on payment of a fee of Rs. 10 per license. Licensed shopkeepers will be required each to make his own arrangements for his toddy supply. Licenses to tap trees for the supply of a licensed toddy shop will be issued only to the licensed shopkeeper, *or on his application* to the persons nominated by him and approved by the Collector.

5. In granting tapping licenses of *all* kinds, the Collector shall exercise a careful discretion with respect to local wants, and shall not permit in any case more trees to be tapped in any locality than the number necessary to supply the existing licit demand of the locality.

6. Before any tapping license is granted the applicant must satisfy the Collector that he is the actual owner of, or has acquired a right from the owner to tap the trees, for the tapping of which he seeks permission.

7. The number of tree-foot-booth or toddy shop licenses to be granted in each taluka shall be fixed by the Collector, who shall have full discretion to limit, and is required to limit, the number of licenses of each kind to be granted to the number required, according to his own estimate, to supply fully the licit demand for toddy for consumption in the raw state of each locality concerned.

8. Where there are several applicants for the same tree-foot-booths or toddy shop, all or several of whom are equally eligible, the licenses for the tree-foot-booths or shops, as the case may be, shall be sold by auction at an upset price of Rs. 10 per license.

9. The concession hitherto allowed to tappers for domestic consumption and for the supply of tree-foot-booths, permitting them to sell toddy to licensed shopkeepers and distillers is withdrawn. They will be allowed to tap only for the supply of their own wants, as tappers may reasonably be required to take on themselves the risk and consequences of tapping too many trees and drawing more toddy than they can licitly dispose of : any surplus toddy drawn and left on their hands can be utilized for the manufacture of vinegar in the tappers own premises. Similarly a licensed toddy shopkeeper is prohibited from selling toddy to any other licensee of a tree-foot-booth or shop or to a distiller.

10. Licensed retailers of toddy shall not sell more toddy to one person in one day than the quantity allowed for the time being to be transported without a permit.

11. The maximum selling prices fixed for the retail sale of toddy at toddy shops and at tree-foot-booths are shown below :—

	Per bottle of 8 drams. At booths.	At shops
In the Umbargaon Mahal and Dahanu Subba of Thana District	4 Pies.	6 Pies.
At all other places in the Thana District and in the Kolaba District	6 Pies.	8 Pies.

12. Forms of licenses and counterpart agreements may be seen at the offices of the Collectors of Thana and Colaba, and of the Commissioner of Abkari at Bombay and Poona.

T. D. MACKENZIE,
Acting Commissioner of Abkari.

Poona, 10th July 1889.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned is prepared to accept tenders for the OPIUM FARMS of the Panch Mahals, Thana, and Kolaba districts for the year from 1st August 1889 to 31st July 1890 on the minimum vend system.

Panch Mahals with Narukat	lbs.	2,500
Thana	,,	1,500
Kolaba	,,	600

The Commissioner has decided that the minimum vend for each of the districts shall be as shown in the margin.

The conditions of the license are the same as those prescribed in the existing license, and may be ascertained on application to the Collector of the district concerned.

Applications for each separate farm should be submitted to the Commissioner of Opium at Poona not later than noon on Wednesday, the 24th instant. Each application should be accompanied by a Huzur Treasury receipt for Rs. 1,000, which will be returned in the event of the tender not being accepted.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept any tender or to give any reason for the rejection of any tender.

T. D. MACKENZIE,
Ag. Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari.

Poona, 10th July 1889.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR COUNTRY TEAK SLEEPERS.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive up to gunfire on MONDAY, the 12th August 1889, Tenders for the supply in whole or in part of 30,000 COUNTRY TEAK RAILWAY SLEEPERS required for the extension of His Highness the Gaekwar's Railway, from Bahadarpur to Bodeli on the 2ft. 6in. gauge. Delivery to be made at Bahadarpur.

Specifications can be obtained on application to the Chief Engineer of the Company, Bombay.

Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Teak Sleepers for His Highness the Gaekwar's Bodeli Extension," and should be addressed to the "Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway, General Offices, Bombay."

A deposit of Rupees 1,500 as security for the contract must accompany each Tender, without which it will not be considered. Government Paper or other Securities being endorsed in favor of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

The Agent reserves to himself the right to accept any tender in whole or in part and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

F. T. RICKARDS,
For Agent.

General Offices, Bombay, 5th July, 1889.

CAUTION.

AROMATIC BITTERS OR ANGOSTURA BITTERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that we, CARLOS DAMASO SIEGERT, ALFREDO CORNELIO SIEGERT, and LUIS BENJAMIN DEL CARMEN SIEGERT, all of Trinidad, in the West Indies, trading under the firm of "Dr. J. G. B. SEIGERT AND HIJOS," are the Inventors of, and have the sole right to manufacture and sell throughout British India and elsewhere, certain wines, bitters, spirits, liqueurs, and other cordials bearing the prefix "Aromatic" or "Angostura," expressly including the abovementioned "AROMATIC BITTERS or ANGOSTURA BITTERS," and that we possess the exclusive right to use the words "Aromatic" or "Angostura" as applied to such wines, bitters, spirits, liqueurs, and cordials, and that our LABEL or TRADE MARK in respect thereof has been DULY REGISTERED ; AND notice is hereby further given that any person found in any way infringing our said rights, or any of them, will be proceeded against according to law.—Dated the 27th day of June 1889.

Dr. J. G. B. SIEGERT AND HIJOS,
By their attorneys.
DIGNAM, ROBINSON, AND SPARKES.
4, Strand, Calcutta.

SOLE AGENTS for ENGLAND and INDIA—
KUHNER HENDSCHEL AND CO.,
115, Cannon Street, London.

INSURANCES.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

FUNDS EXCEED 7½ MILLIONS STERLING.

REDUCED LIFE RATES. Large Bonuses Fire Risks on Mills and every description of property at LOW RATES.

RITCHIE, STEUART AND Co.,
Agents.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
CIVIL AND MILITARY BOOTMAKERS.

	Rs.
Our Lace Walking Boots suitable for the Hills, best French Calf	16-8
The Carlton Boot, favorite Monsoon Boot, durable and Waterproof	20 to 22
Grain Hide Shooting Boots, adapted for the hardest Wear, Black or Brown	20 to 24
Riding Boot, Black or Brown, Newmarket, with Black, Brown, or Patent Fronts	35 to 38
Russian Leather Lace Boots	20
,, ,, Oxford Shoes	15-8
Screw Trees for long Boots	25
Do for short Boots	20

All goods are manufactured of the best English and French material under the supervision of a First-class European Bootmaker.

BOMBAY, POONA, & SECUNDERABAD.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying fifty-nine Military Messes and fourteen Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS, Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER & Co., Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO, Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co., Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
AYALA & Co., Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY, Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
LEACOCK & Co., Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co., Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co., London.
VAN ZELLERS & Co., Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG, Worms-am-Rhein.
NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SONS, Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS, Bordeaux.
JAMES CATHCART & Co., Leith, N.B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co., London.
HUNGARIAN GOVT. CELLARS, Budapest.
H. T. CRESWELL & Co., Gibraltar.

Price List on Application
TO
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

Specially selected and shipped by Messrs. BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London.

THE "BLANDY" BRANDS.

DIRECT SUPPLY SYSTEM.

MADEIRAS—From the celebrated "Blandy Stock."
8 qualities, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per dozen quarts.
PORTS—From Hooper Brothers, Oporto.
4 qualities, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 28 per dozen quarts.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gastelu E. Yriarta, Cadiz.
6 qualities, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 27 per dozen quarts.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Rheims.
4 qualities, from Rs. 42 to Rs. 60 per dozen quarts.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A. Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
3 qualtities, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 22 per dozen quarts.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingin-am-Rhein.
2 qualities (Still), from Rs. 19 to Rs. 22 per doz. qts.
2 ,, (Sparkling), from Rs. 37 to Rs. 48 per doz. qts.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder and Co., Leith.
2 qualities, from Rs. 23-8 to Rs. 26 per doz. qts.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness.
3 qualities, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 40 per doz. qts.

Detailed List of Prices and Terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY,
Sole Agents for the Presidency.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 62 0	,, 64 0
Max Sutaine's Extra Dry	,, 56 0	,, 58 0

STILL HOCKS.

From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE,
Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Geisenheimer	,, 17 0	,, ...
Niersteiner	,, 19 0	,, ...
Leibfrauenmilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, ...
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Johanisberger	,, 35 0	,, ...

PORT WINES.

From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Superior Old Red Port	Rs. 26 0	...
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	,, 36 0	...
Extra Old Pale Invalid	,, 42 0	...

CLARETS.

From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	,, 14 0	,, ...
Medoc	,, 10 8	,, ...
Les Cusons	,, 16 0	,, 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18 0	,, ...
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	,, ...
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	,, 21 0	,, ...
Chateau La Rose	,, 28 0	,, ...

From HENRY DAUSSE, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien	Qts. Rs. 15 0	,, ...
Margaux	,, 20 0	,, ...

From MUNZER & FILS.

Haut Canon	,, 15 0	,, ...
Margaux Medoc	,, 19 0	,, ...

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

Carlovitz	Rs. 11 8	Rs. 13 8

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
,, Red Bar	,, 12 0	,, 14 0
Chateau Larose	,, 20 0	,, 22 0
Chateau Mouton	,, 32 0	,, 34 0
Haut Sauterne	,, 29 0	,, 31 0

BRANDY.

H Montroc's ***	Rs. 18 1	Rs. ...
E Sime & Co.'s	,, 19 2	,, ...
F Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	,, 21 4

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	987½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	1,000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	950
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	115
Hong. and Shanghai.	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	£19
National Bank	37,320	250	125	5 do.	150

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000 Rs. 100	1,040	
Empire Fire	..	5,000	1,000 Rs. 75	800	
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000 Rs. 90	1,000	
Prince of Wales.....	250	8,000	1,000 Rs. 100	1,900	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent.	...	£100	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent...	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250 Rs. 75	1,200	
Albert Ginning Co....	100	500	500 Rs. 20	450	
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100 Rs. 100	750	
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400 Rs. 20	265	
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000 Rs. 20	350	
Breul's Cawnpore P.	0	20	200 Rs. 16	100	
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125 Rs. 20	115	
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,580	1,580 Rs. 265	400	
East India Press Co..	0	1,090	1,000 Rs. 130	1,100	
English Press & Mfg.	400	259		240	
Fort Press Co.....	150	8,500	8,500 Rs. 0	1,525	
French Press Co.	300	500	500 Rs. 80	550	
Harvey & Sahapathy Khangaum Cotton Press Co	450	500	500 Rs. 25	445	
Manmar Manfg. Co....	240	450	All Rs. 45	380	
Mercantile Press	1,000	250	250 Rs. 0	265	
Mofussil Co	1,500	125	125 Rs. 0	57½	
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	3,125	400	400 Rs. 0	445	
New Indian Press.....	1,350	500	500 Rs. 0	560	
Prince of W. Press..	4,000	125	125 Rs. 10	77½	
Sahapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	600	500	500 Rs. 30	400	
Sind Press Co.....	500	500	500 Rs. 50	500	
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.....	400	2,000	750 Rs. 50	475	
Sassoon Press Co....	100	1,000	1,000 Rs. 120	1,150	
Volkart Press.....	300	500	50 Rs. 25	500	
	605	1,000	1,000 Rs. 25	645	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ash n	{1,000 / 730	200 / 150	200 / 150	}10 / }p.ct	200 / 150
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	160
Bapty Co., Ld.'.....	625		185	Nil	92
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.....		00	0	6 p.c.	500
Bombay Flour Mill Co..	750	500	500	10 p.c.	625
Bombay Ice Co., Ld..	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	86
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,450
Do. (2nd Issue) ...	2,000	62	375	Rs.	380
Municipal Bonds	....	....	....	p.c.	108
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500		....	400
Cooper, Madon Ld	3,000	100	100	Rs	12
Deccan Paper Mills ...	1,000	500	500	Nil	470
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	165
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Surety ship As.....	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	...	42
Kurrachee Lighterage	300	250	250	...	75
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs 26	380
Marcks & Co., Ld.....	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	380
Napier Hotel Co.....	300	100	100	13 p.c.	108
Napier Foundry	1,500	100	100	...	95
Oriental Government Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	915
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	5 p.c.	20
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	100	Rs. 10	380
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	95
Phillips & Co., Ld.....	4,000	100	100	Rs.	380
Soundy & Co., Ld.....	1,000	100	100	7 p.c.	70
Southwell and Austin.	1,000		25		103
Telephone Co., Ld.....	19,000	25	500	Rs. 10	15
Thresher & Co., Ld....	250	100	100	Rs. 10	125
Thacker & Co., Ld....	....	100	....	Rs. 10	380
Western India Flour			125	Rs. 50	150
M. M. Mody & Co					18

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmed		500	500	R	1300
Alliance		500	500	R	425
A		500	100	Rs. 3	95
		500	500	...	325
		1,000	1,000	..	..
	500	125	125	..	..
	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	..
	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	595
	871	500	500	Rs. 25	500com.
	600	600	600	Rs. 25	425xd
	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	770
	2,750	200	200	Rs. 0	140
	4,500	500	500	Rs. 50	1,115
	730	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	1,100
	4,000	700	700	Rs. 25	745
	840	0	500	Rs. 15	670
	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	525
	1,600	500	Rs. 40	Rs. 500	585
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,035
	1,415½	500	500	Rs. 22	710
	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	595
	700	150	150	Rs. 20	147½
		1,000	1,000	..	...
	420	1,000	1,000	...	83
	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	830
	1,500	500	500	...	675
	700	575	500	Rs. 37½	700
	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	700
	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,025
	1,300	500	5	Rs. 25	575
	1,600	25	25	Rs. 10	322½
	1,320	550	550	Rs. 2	705
	600	500	2	Rs. 1	100
	1,483	25	25	Rs. 1	
Increased	..	900	1,000	—	835
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld....	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	1,010
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	650
Khandesh S. & W.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	700
Khatow Makanjee S.	1,000	000	1,000	Rs. 10	1,022½
Lukhmidas Khimjee	3,500	0	100	Rs. 50	147
Leopold S. Bleaching	500½		1,000	Rs. 100	2,100
Madras United S.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	535
Mahalaxmi S. & W.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7	105
Maharaja Mysore S.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5	110
Mazagon S. & Mfg.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,675
Morarjee Goculdas S.	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,237½
Nalgaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg.	1,300	10	100		10
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	725
National S. & W. Co	600	1,000	1,000	...	250
Oriental S & W. Co.,	5,720		625	Rs. 10	420
People of India S. ..	1,000	50	250	Rs. 5	70
Presidency Mills Co.,	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,110
Prince of Wales S. ..	2,189		125	...	45
Queen S. & W. Co..	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	920
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld ..	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200xd
sson S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld. ..	1,716	500	500	...	450
Sheisapore S. & W. Co.		10	1,000	Rs. 60	1,350
Soonderdas S. & W	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	460
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	Rs. 15	290
Swadeshi Mills Co, Ld.	4,000	500	500	..	385
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	905
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld..	600	0	1,000	Rs. 25	360
Ver.amgaum S. & Mfg	800	500	500	..	..
Western India S. ..	1,200	1,000		Rs. 25	560

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 15-0-9
Carolas	,, 219
Mexican Dollars	,, 224-8
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 290
Bar Silver, 17½ betterness	,, 106-8
Gold Leaf	,, 23-7
Bar Gold, 10 ca. English, 100 touch	,, 23-12
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 23-12
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	,, 23-10
Pekin	,, 23-3

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	100½
Four-and-a-half per cent.....	104½
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	107½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate.....	..
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872.....	..
City of Paris Loan	24½
Port Trust Bonds.....	97½

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate
London Banks.....	On demand	1s. 4d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do.	3 Months sight.	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. do.	4 Do do...	1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do....	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. Credit	3 Do do...	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do do...	1s. 4¾d.
Do. Documents..	3 Do do...	1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do do...	1s. 4 13-32d.
France.....	3 Do do...	1-71½
Do.	6 Do. do...	1-71½
Calcutta	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	60 days do...	99½
Madras	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' do...	99⅝
China	60 Do. do...	223

BANK OF BENGAL.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office...	2,91,347	Decrease.
Do. at Branches	41,46,967	Increase.
Other Deposits	1,88,332	Decrease.
Post Bills.....	1,97,763	Increase.
ASSETS.	Rs.	
Bank's Investments	1,65,608	Decrease.
Loans	4,32,403	do.
Accounts of Credit	75,525	do.
Mercantile Bills	26,73,108	do.
Cash at Head Office	1,82,250	Increase.
Do. at Branches	67,41,441	do.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Stanley's Minstrel Company, at Novelty Theatre, 9 p.m.

Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 13th :—Clan Murray (s), from Liverpool; Ponani (s), Zanzibar; and Kerbela (s), London. Yesterday :—Busheer (s), from Marmagao; and Ganges (s), London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 13th :—Beresford (s), for Kurrachee; Maharaja (s), Calcutta and Coast Ports; City of Edinburgh (s), Liverpool; Kougsbyrd (barque), Port Natal; and Booldana (s), Colombo.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Clan Murray entered the dock on Saturday, and s. s. Start left the dock on Friday and s. s. City of Edinburgh left on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Ponani entered the dock on Saturday.

THE I. M. RY. CO., LD.—The traffic receipts of the Indian Midland Railway for the first six days of July 1889, shows an increase of Rs. 28,867 in receipts.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong per extra s.s. Orion will be closed at the General Post Office at 9·30 a.m. to-day.

LOST.—Mrs. Jefferson, residing at Malabar Hill, reports that on Friday evening last she dropped from her carriage, somewhere between Mount Pleasant Road and her residence, a red leather hand-bag, valued at Rs. 14.

FOOT-BALL AT BELGAUM.—A good game of football was played here on the 11th instant between "E" and "K" Companies, 2nd Somersetshire Light Infantry, when some splendid play was shown on both sides, but after a most trying game it ended in favour of "K" Company by one goal to love.

FALLING FROM A WINDOW IN A FIT.—A woman named Phoolcore, while seated on a chair near a window on the fourth storey of her house at Shaik Memon Street on Friday last, was suddenly seized with a fit and fell out of the window into the street below. Her left arm was broken, all her front teeth were knocked out, her head was injured, and she was otherwise bruised all over her body.

EVADING THE OPIUM LICENSE.—On Saturday at the Esplanade Police Court a Mahomedan coffee shopkeeper at Doorga Street, named Abdoola Nuttoo, was charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper with selling opium without a license on Friday last. The accused was arrested while in the act of selling the opium, and on searching his premises about 3 tolas of opium was found in his possession. He was convicted and fined Rs. 25.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A MENDICANT.—An inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday at Thakordwar Road respecting the death of a Hindoo mendicant named Narsing, aged 55 years. Deceased frequently complained of pain in his chest and difficulty of breathing. On Friday last he suddenly dropped down and died almost immediately. The verdict was that the death of Narayan was caused by heart disease.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 1st Battalion, Bombay Rifle Regiment, will play at the Yacht Club this evening at 6 o'clock the following programme :—

Cassarille	Commerce..... Kuhner
Overture	La Neige ..... Auber.
Valse	La Toscana ..... Bucalossi.
Danse	Du Tambourin..... Boggetti.
Selection	La Vie Parisienne ..... Offenbach.
Galop	Feuer une Flamme..... Faust.

THEFT AT MATOONGA.—Tricumdas Ragoojee, residing at Matoonga, reported to the police on Thursday last the theft of a quantity of wearing apparel and two gold ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 289, from his premises. He suspected a domestic servant of his, whom he had discharged a few days before, and the police, on searching a house where the suspected man had been staying, found the whole of the stolen wearing apparel, but not the two gold ornaments valued at Rs. 59. The accused has disappeared and has not yet been found.

R. A. BRANCH ARMY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—Another of a series of smoking concerts was given by the members of the above branch at their rooms at Colaba on the 10th instant. The concert was opened at 6-30 p.m. with "Home, Sweet Home," nicely rendered by the Corps of Trumpeters. Master Gunner Clarke presided, and singing was kept up with spirit until about 11 o'clock. Many of the songs were well and carefully rendered, and were in some cases much encored. A laughable sketch by Gunner Clarke was very well received. This branch of the Army Temperance Society is in a very flourishing condition and numbers over seventy members. The society is located in a very comfortable set of rooms in the vicinity of the R. A. Barracks, and many pleasant means are available for passing leisure hours, which are much appreciated by the men of the R. A. Much praise is due to Colonel Shortland, Commanding the R. A., the officers, and to Mr. Clarke for the interest they evince in the welfare of the soldiers.

THE EFFECTS OF FRIDAY'S STORM.—A considerable number of casualities were reported on Saturday as results from Friday's storm. Although alarming, none were of a very serious nature. Three houses are reported to have collapsed, strange to say, without injuring any of the occupants, and a boat was capsized in the harbour, but the crew were all rescued. At Bhendy Bazaar Road a portion of a house belonging to Sorabjee Manockjee fell in on Friday night, and considerable alarm was created by the giving way of part of another house at Churni Road belonging to Bhicola Buchaba. The third house reported to have collapsed was that of Mr. B. Pereira at Khandawaddy, but no persons were injured. An exciting scene was witnessed in the harbour on Friday. Some coolies were being brought ashore in a jolly boat, when a sudden squall upset the craft, throwing all its occupants into the water. Fortunately a Port Trust boat chanced to pass at the time, and all the men were rescued until the capsized boat was towed ashore. As showing the force of the wind that blew, a large tree on Mayo Road was torn up and thrown across the thoroughfare.

PARSEES AT RANGOON.—At the meeting of the members of the Parsee community of Rangoon, held on the 30th June last, where 21 of them were present, it was carried by 19 votes, only 2 voting against the resolution, "that children born of members of the Zoroastrian community (but of women of another caste) and brought up with the object of admitting them in the Zoroastrian religion, but dying under the age of eleven years without having been previously invested with Soodra and Coosti (the sacred symbols of the Zoroastrian religion) according to the tenets of Zoroastrian religion, should be buried in the place set apart for the burial of Parsees, but those dying after that age, without having been so invested, should not be buried there." It was also decided that those not professing the Parsee religion should not be buried in the Parsee burial ground. We may mention that the resolution so carried is, word for word, the same as was passed by a meeting of the members of the Parsee community in the Ripon Hall on the 22nd March 1885, the only alteration being that the age is raised from 9 to 11 years. The above resolution was proposed by Mr. B. Cawasji and seconded by Mr. N. Burjorji. This, we believe, settles the dispute as to the burial ground scheme, and restores peace and harmony amongst the Parsees so far as their burial ground is concerned.—*Rangoon Times.*

HOME REMITTANCES.

[OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.]

Weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills :—

Amount to be remitted during 1889-90...	£14,689,900
Remitted from 1st April 1889 to 6th July 1889	£ 4,691,600
Balance to be remitted from 7th July 1889 to 31st March 1890.....	£ 9,998,300

THE universal wave of charity which swept over the United States after the Johnstown disaster was remarkable in its extent. In four days the published acknowledgments amounted to £492,000. Philadelphia led off with £132,000, followed by New York with £80,000, Boston £19,000, Chicago £22,000, far off California £7,200, St. Louis £8,400. Twenty-six towns gave £1,000 each, thirty-three £600 each, and thirty-seven £400 each.

TWILL LINING FOR SHIRTS.—A new material specially suitable for Shirts for DISTRICT use and rough wear. It has the absorbent property of Flannel with the softness of Cotton. Samples on application to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS IN LIQUIDATION.

AT the High Court on Saturday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott sat by special arrangement to hear a petition for the winding-up of the Bombay Saw Mills Company by the court. It was a petition by Jamsetjee Hormasjee Limboowalla, a creditor of the abovenamed company, now in liquidation that the company be wound up by the court, that a provisional liquidator be forthwith appointed, that the petitioner may have such further relief as the case may require, &c. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the petitioner and another creditor; the Hon. Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming, appeared for the liquidators, and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Company, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, and for the debenture-holders.

Mr. Inverarity said the material question in the case was whether the voluntary liquidation was or was not prejudicial to his clients? If it was prejudicial than it was clear the company should be wound up by the court. The liquidator (Mr. J. M. Ryrie) was himself interested in the firm of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Company, and the creditors could not get from him half the information which they could get from an independent liquidator. In fact, they got no assistance from him, a creditor was entitled to have a liquidator in whom he could place confidence. Even giving Mr. Ryrie credit for the best intentions, and without meaning to say anything invidious, the learned counsel thought it was impossible. He (Mr. Ryrie) could be a fair and impartial liquidator; and it was therefore necessary that the company should be wound up by the court. Mr. Inverarity read the petition which, among other things, stated that the company was registered in November 1873, and that in November 1882, Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Company became the secretaries and treasurers of the company, and continued to hold the office up to May 1888, when the company went into voluntary liquidation. In former years the company was a prosperous one and paid large dividends to its shareholders, but during the management of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Company the whole or nearly the whole of the capital of the company, namely, six lakhs of rupees—had been lost, and the company was plunged into debt. These heavy losses did not appear in the annual accounts laid before the shareholders. It was submitted that the cause of these losses and the responsibility for them should be inquired into by an independent person in the interest of the creditors and shareholders. In May 1888, it was resolved that the company should be wound up voluntarily, and Messrs. J. M. Ryrie and A. Leith were appointed liquidators, with power to act jointly or separately. Mr. Ryrie was at that time an assistant in the firm of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Company, and had since become a partner in the firm. He was the acting liquidator of the company. The property of the company, at the date of the liquidation, consisted of leasehold land at Tank Bunder, mill buildings, machinery, stores, a large quantity of timber, and outstanding debts of large amount. The land and mill were subject to a mortgage for Rs. 1,50,000 to secure debentures for that amount. The timber was of great value and had been supplied to the company by the petitioner, his firm of Messrs. Nowrojee, Cursetjee and Company, and one Hajee Mahomed Hajee Ally, and the outstanding debts were in respect of timber supplied by the same parties. The claim of the petitioner was Rs. 13,744, of his firm Rs. 1,36,505, and of Hajee Mahomed Rs. 33,740. Messrs. Ewart, Latham, and Company held only three shares in the company, and at the date of the liquidation they claimed to be creditors of the company for Rs. 1,80,000 for monies advanced and liabilities incurred on behalf of the company. This claim included a liability of the firm to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China for about Rs. 1,18,000. The firm claimed a lien on the company's property in respect of their debt and liabilities. The company had no banking account with the Chartered Bank, which was the banker of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Company. No securities had been given to the Bank under the seal of the company, or by the directors. There were certain securities given by Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Company to the bank in March, April, and May 1888, which the petitioner submitted, were not binding upon and were invalid against the company, and were in fraud of the agreement made with the petitioner. In August 1888, a petition to wind up the company was presented to his court; but the petitioner and others opposed it, and it was dismissed by Mr. Justice Scott. As the liability of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Company to the Chartered Bank formed part of their claim against the company, the petitioner was under the belief that no payment would be made by the liquidators to them or in reduction of their claims without the sanction of the court. At a subsequent period the claim of Messrs. Ewart Latham and Company to the lien they claimed was brought before Mr. Justice Scott by the liquidators who submitted the matter to the court. The claim was opposed by the petitioner and others, and it was disallowed. Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Company had lodged an appeal against the order dismissing their claim to a lien, but the petitioner was not aware of anything further having been done. In the meantime Mr. Ryrie had reduced the amount of his firm's claim against the company by payments to the Chartered Bank, which, on the date of the delivery of the judgment dismissing the claim to a lien, had practically cleared off that debt. The realisation of securities by the liquidators for the benefit of the Bank, and the payments made to it, were purely voluntary. Until a comparatively recent date, the petitioner believed that the assets of the company were intact and would, if the dismissal of the claim to a lien were disallowed, be available for distribution among the creditors generally. The claim of the Bank was paid improperly and on insufficient grounds without the knowledge of the creditors generally and without the sanction of the court, and the payment of it had nearly exhausted the available assets of the company. The petitioner submitted that the securities in question were not binding on the company, but only created a personal liability on the part of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Company to the Bank. Besides the securities abovementioned, Messrs. Ewart Latham and Company, also gave the Bank a number of letters referring to invoices for timber. The petitioner submitted it was impossible for the general body of creditors to be satisfied with the conduct of the liquidators in making such payments; and they were not giving him the assistance he required in contesting the claim. Three attempts had been made to sell the land and mill of the company, but they had all proved abortive, and it seemed doubtful whether the sale price of the property would cover the amount of the debenture debt, in which case the principal monies available for distribution among the creditors would be the sums paid to the Chartered Bank if they could be recovered. The petitioner was, therefore, advised that it would be better for the liquidation of the company to be continued by the court, and for the money paid to the Bank to be recovered by the official liquidator, or the claim of the Bank resisted, as might be necessary. Mr. Inverarity remarked that the liquidators were personally interested in supporting the Bank's claim. They sided with the Bank because they would have to pay out of their own pockets the Rs. 63,000 they had paid the Bank. The learned counsel urged these were not the persons to be entrusted with the liquidation of the company.

Two affidavits had been filed on behalf of the liquidators, in which it was affirmed that the statement in the petition that during the management of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Company, the whole or nearly the whole of the capital of the company—namely six lakhs of rupees—has been lost, and the company plunged into debt was inaccurate and misleading. The mill buildings and property of the company, when they became the agents, stood in the company's books at the estimated value of about six lakhs, but no portion of this sum was available for working capital. Recent events, such as the fruitless attempts to sell the property, in so far as no purchasers were forthcoming, would seem to show that the estimate was far in excess of the real value of the property, or that it had greatly depreciated in value. In either case, Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Company could not be held responsible in the slightest degree. In connection with a former petition which was dismissed by the court in August 1888, the same ground was urged in support of that petition as was now urged by the present petition, namely that an investigation should be held by some independent person. Mr. Turner, who was appointed provisional liquidator, did partially investigate the affairs of the company. The petitionor himself was at one time a member of a syndicate willing to purchase the property for a sum of three lakhs of rupees. During the management of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Company new machinery and plant were added to the extent of Rs. 26,057. The losses or failure of the company had arisen owing to the fact that the company was, from its commencement, handicapped to a large extent by its want of working capital, and that, at the time of the formation of the company there was a large business done in sawing logs and scantlings, which afterwards very much decreased owing to the importation of mill-sawn logs and scantlings from Burma. Another cause was that the competition for the work had increased very much since the formation of the company; and that the quality of the timber available for purchase had much deteriorated in consequence of which the wastage in cutting up the timber had much increased. It was denied that Mr. Ryrie had solely conducted the liquidation, and the fact was that the co-liquidators had taken an active part in the liquidation, and Mr. Ryrie had done nothing of any importance except in conjunction with them. It was pointed out that, while pretending to act in the interests of the general body of the creditors, the petitioner was evidently preparing the way to make an attempt to substitute his own alleged lien in place of the lien of the Chartered Bank. That Bank was no more the banker of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Company than any other banker in Bombay. Messrs. Ewart Latham, and Company found it convenient to employ different bankers, as their business and transactions varied. It was pointed out that the Bank claimed a lien upon certain timber; the liquidators consulted their solicitors before paying a single rupee in discharge of this lien, and took counsel's opinion in the matter. They were advised that the lien was a good one, and that it was the imperative duty of the liquidators to recognize it. If they had not done so, the Bank would have exercised their lien by sale of the timber. While payments were being made to the Bank, it forebore from unduly pressing its claim, but since the liquidators had ceased to make payments in consequence of the objection raised by the petitioner, the Bank had threatened them with proceedings. The petitioner had been vexatiously delaying the progress of the liquidation under the pretence that he wanted to bring the question of the Bank's lien before the court. It was denied that, on the date of the judgment dismissing the lien, the claim of Messrs. Edwart, Latham and Company against the company was practically cleared off. On the contrary, the firm now claimed against the company the sum of Rs. 50,000, which they guaranteed and paid to Chutterbhooj Morarjee; a sum of Rs. 12,000, which they disbursed on behalf of the company, and also any deficiency which they might have to pay to the Chartered Bank. As to the allegation that an undue or fraudulent preference had been given to the Chartered Bank, the court, in dismissing the former petition, expressly stated "that the allegation as to fraudulent preference had been completely met by Mr. Greaves and should be withdrawn." It was not true that the liquidators had repaid Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Company a sum of Rs. 50,000. The fact was that, in September 1888, the company being then in liquidation the Chartered Bank held to the credit of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Company a sum of Rs. 50,000, and this sum the Bank transferred to the credit of their loan account with the company, and subsequently re-transferred the amount to the credit of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Company at their request.

Mr. Inverarity cited several cases in support of his contentions, but had not finished his remarks when the matter was adjourned until Saturday next.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 15.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Summary suit to be heard in Chambers.

297-89—Craigie, L and O—J H N Graham and others vs Manuck Lukhumsey.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

494-88—Macfarlane, E and H—Rev T H Greigh and others vs Nanusha Jagoosha—Ardesir, H and D—Part heard.

186-89—Pestonji and R—Joosuf Jan Mahomed and others vs. Sulemanji Ebrahimji—Tyabji and D.

318-83—Tyabji and D—Joosub Haji Moosa vs Haji Oosman Haji Joosub and others—Macfarlane, E and H.

232-88—Payne, G and S—Essoefally Mahomedaly vs Mahomedbhoy Balloo and another—Little, S, F and N.

532-88—Tyabji and D—Khoombar Nathoo Daya and another vs. Valeebai and others—Little, S, F and N.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

534-88—Ardesir, H and D—Chunilal Punalal vs Bhanibai—Little, S F and N.

542-88—Hore, C and B—Bai Ladkavahoo vs Pragji Dwarkadas—Mansuklal, D and J.

6-89—T H Bland—Pragji Hurji vs. Aditwar Hurkoji Gowan and another—Nanu and H.

344-88—R Skipsey—Anna Martand Joshi vs. Laxmon Moreshwar Purandhari and others—Balkrishna and D.

248-88—D S Garud—for pauper—Syed Rahimoo bin Syed Mahomed vs Muljibhai Rahim and others—Thakurdas, D and C, and in person.

388-88—Ardesir, H and D—Balkissondas Narrondas vs Suraswatibai and another—Jefferson, B, D and K.

206-88—Jefferson, B, D and K—Vias Shewram Purshotum vs Mugonlal Munore and another—M H Khan.

549-88—Inperson—Cumroodin Chandabhai vs Sekinaboo—Chitnis and M.

324-87—Mulji, B B—Gordhandas Khatao and another vs Khetsidas Hurmookhrai—Little, S, H and N.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 13.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Edinburgh s,—25 cases whisky and 36 cases ginger wine, Jamsetji Maneckji; 32 cases whisky, Byramjee Nusserwanjee.

Arabia s,—200 hogsheads ale, Cutler, Palmer and and Co; 25 cases whisky, Treacher and Co; 102 cases whisky, Sorabji Cowasji; 200 cases whisky, Dhunjibhoy Cowasji; 2 cases saddlery, Dunnet and Co.

Clan Graham s,—17 cases confectionery, K. Allibhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Thames s—25 cases brandy, M M M Firoze and Co.

Asia s—5 cases whisky, R Ramchandra and Co.

Coromandel s—5 hogsheads brandy, R Ramchandra and Co.

Yesso s—9 cases school slates, T S Rehmoobhoy; 4 cases paper, E Russoolji.

City of Carthage s—1 barrel spirit of wine, Phillips and Co.

Roumania s—1 hogshead whisky, Phillips and Co.

Huzara s,—1 hogshead malt vinegar, Phillips and Co.

Oriental s,—5 bales paper, F. S. Punnet.

FROM ANTWERP.

Kanga s—25 cases whisky, 25 cases ginger brandy, and 25 cases gin, S Dosogne and Co.

Drachenfels s—22 cases litho stones, K Abdool Hoosen.

FROM HAMBURG.

Drachenfels s—7 cases cologne water, Shamji Lilladhur.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 13.

FOR LONDON.

Assam s—24 cwts ivory, T Topen.

FOR ANTWERP.

Knight Companion s—2,001 cwts rapeseed, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GIBRALTAR.

Arabia s—2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Orion s—50 bales twist, Framjee, Sands and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Orion s—55 bales twist, Framjee, Sands and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Goa s—60 bales cotton, R Luchmandas; 200 bales cotton, C Rustomjee Sethna.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 9th July, as compared with the statement of the 2nd July :—

LIABILITIES.	July 2. Rs. A. P.	July 9. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	58,01,000 0 0	58,00,000 0 0
Treasury Balance	2,49,65,522 2 3	2,89,24,141 15 2
Other Deposits	3,30,70,692 12 10	3,28,32,360 9 6
Bank Post

...TAL ROOMS.

...ner from offensive breath ... the mouth, thus causing unpleasantness ... have this evil efficiently and permanently ...y by means of "Compressed Air" as discov... Dr. Burgess and commonly used in America,— ...ode, American Dental Rooms, Fort, 29, Church Street.

DR F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND. "AGENTS WANTED."

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

WATERBURY WATCHES.

New styles arrived.		Old styles reduced in price.
Rs. 6-8	SERIES "E"—OR LONG WIND. Owing to a large expenditure on plant, which increases the daily output, these watches can now be retailed at Rs. 2 less than formerly.	
Rs. 13-0	SERIES "J"—IMPROVED GENT'S WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Seconds hand, Jewelled, Gilt three-quarter plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, quick-train visible movement, duplex escapement.	Rs. 13-0

The finest watch ever produced for the money.

Rs. 13-0	SERIES "L"—SMALL-SIZED LADIES' WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Jewelled, Quick train, Gilt ¾ plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, visible movement, duplex escapement.	Rs. 13-0

A good timekeeper, attractive appearance, sure to please.

The reputation already gained for Waterbury Watches will be sufficient to assure intending purchasers that those of new make are all they are stated to be.

All watches are guaranteed for two years.

Address orders to

WATERBURY,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, OR ALLAHABAD,

OR TO SOUNDY AND CO., LD.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,

Trade terms on application.

PREPARING FOR THE PRESS.

THE

FALL OF MANDALAY,

BY

ZITO.

With which is combined a complete and practical Guide to Upper and Lower Burma.

THE Author accompanied the last Expedition under GENERAL SIR HARRY PRENDERGAST in November 1885 and remained in Upper Burma after the Conquest until June 1887.

The work will probably be ready for delivery on an early date, meantime Subscribers may register their names with

Messrs. DIPPIE & Co.
CALCUTTA.

A limited space only will be reserved in the GUIDE for advertisements, for which early application is invited.

In consequence of the difficulty in getting together reliable matter for the Guide portion of the work, and the preparation of numerous illustrations, which must be executed in England, some delay necessarily will arise in delivery. But intending Subscribers should not delay in registering their names at the above address.

DIPPIE & Co.,

AGENTS & CORRESPONDENTS FOR THE AUTHOR.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instructions from the Commissariat Store-keeper General, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the Commissariat Stores, Towa Barracks—

A quantity of unservicesable provisions, copper utensils, ivory tusks, wheel tyres, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of Rice (Koknado Kalno Halvo.)

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Rice Bunder, near Carnac Bunder, by order of Bhagvandas Vussonjee, and on account and risk of Anund Passoot.

1,560 bags of rice koknado kalvo halvo.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Under instructions from the Official Liquidators of the Oriental Oil and Flour Mill Co., Limited, in liquidation, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will (unless previously disposed of by private contract) sell by Public Auction on the mill premises on THURSDAY, the 1st August next, at 2 p.m.

All that piece of leasehold land or ground, together with the building, godowns, outhouses, and the best roller machinery of the latest improvement of Messrs. Thomas Robinson and Son, Limited, of Roodale, erected and standing thereon, known as the Oriental Oil and Flour Mills.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishanker, Dinshaw, and Kanga, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, July 15, 1889.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 ,, dhoties.
5 cases prints.
10 ,, white mulls.
5 ,, ,, shirtings.
6 ,, stearine candles.
1 case boots and shoes.
1 complete lathe with tools.

A few cases of provisions from the well-known makers, Fairbanks and Co., of Chicago, consisting of compressed corned beef in 1 and 2 lb. tins, roast mutton in 1 and 2 lb. tins, and whole ox tongues in 1 and 2 lb. tins.

4 French bedsteads with wire matress 6½×4½.
3 ,, ,, ,, 6½×5.
3 iron-bedstead ,, ,, 6½×3.
3 ,, ,, ,, 6½×5.

On account of the concerned—

F T
A E—200 boxes, each 25 bars, Crossfield's Mogul bar soap, and Co.

On account and risk of Hajee Aba Ali Mahomed—

H A
Durat 2—1 case 30 gross belts.
A M

On account and at the risk of Abdoolally Ebrahim—

166
S D & Co 1-25—25 cases slatepencils, ex s. s. Sutlej.
3003
,, 1-25—25 ,, ,, ex s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind.
3004
,, 1-25—25 ,, ,, ex s. s. do.
3005

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Abdool Cadur Abdool Hoosein—

5 casks, each about 5 cwt., best English glue.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong serviceable office-shigram.
1 strong second-hand victoria.
1 English-built light buggy.
1 handsome double-seated brougham.
1 strong English-built brougham with brake, and a handsome young dark grey Arab horse and harness.
1 serviceable office shigram with a strong chesnut Arab horse and harness.
1 club bicycle.

By order of the Administrator-General, the property of the late J. L. Greaves, Esq.—

1 strong open carriage with a strong bay horse and harness.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF PEARLS, EMERALDS, RUBIES, &c.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

On account and at the risk of Bolanath Chotabhoy—

1 parcel seed pearls 253 carats.
1 cats-eye, 6 emeralds, 48 rutties, and 7 rubies.

On account and at the risk of Rowatmul Chowan—

1 ruby 2½ carats.

On account of whom it may concern—

1 ruby and diamond ring.
10 packets of rubies.
1 ,, rough rubies.

Property on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE MACHINERY.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Ballasis Road, Byculla, opposite Messrs. Ludha, Ebram and Co., by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. P. D. Framjee, the undermentioned machinery, viz:—

1 manual fire-engine (portable), another manual fire-engine in copper tank and fly-wheel on stand, gun metal, treble bucket, ship pump, 8 railway lorries, 8-feet pully, platform weighing machine, 4 fifteen-ton hydraulic jacks, screw jacks, bear punch, 3 small engines, double winch, one box of Whitworth's taps and dice, 8 inches double-barrel force and lift pump, double blast circular smiths' bellows, 7 drinking fountains, Macfarlain's patent rotatory pump, 9 single pillar winches, leather rolling press, contractor's lift pump, &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the machinery will be on view 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, together with a ginning factory and the machinery, appurtenances, and stores belonging thereto, situate, lying, and being at the village of Shirai Talpad, Bahriawad, in the native state of Junagud.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, at the request of the mortgagee, Thucker Jaithabhai Naronjee, on the 7th day of August, 1889, at their Auction rooms in Marine Street, within the Fort of Bombay, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on account and the risk of the mortgagor, Thucker Jeewun Dayal, the undermentioned property, under a power of sale, contained in a deed of mortgage, dated the 16th day of July, 1886, and made between the said Thucker Jeewun Dayal of the one part, and the said Thucker Jaithabhai Naronjee of the other part.

All that piece of leasehold land, together with the ginning factory, together with all buildings, fixtures, plants, machinery, and all appendages and appurtenances thereto, admeasuring ten biggas or thereabouts, registered under No. , and situate in the village of Bhirai Talpad, Bahriawad, in Junagud Talooka, together with coals, oil, and other sundry goods, lying in and about the said mill premises, and bounded as follows:—On the east by batty ground or field of Sha Jaitha Bhojraj, on the west by the Adalut of Nawab of Junagud, on the north by the property of Nawab of Junagad, and on the south by public passage, and which said hereditaments and premises and ginning factories are now in the possession of the said Jaithabhoy Naronjee as mortgagee thereof.

Any intending purchaser will be at liberty to inspect the said land, premises and ginning factory, machinery, &c., on obtaining permission note from Jethabhai Naronjee, which will be given on application to the undersigned.

Conditions of sale and particulars regarding the said sale and said property can be had on application to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, July 1..., 1889.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.
Sale of Valuable landed Property in Medows Street, Fort.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th inst. at 4-30 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the executors of the late Khan Bahadoor Eduljee Pestonjee Ghaswalla, the following valuable property:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in and fronting the Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 615 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 93 and 102, new Nos 4935 and 4940, old Survey Nos. 1351 and 1352, and new Survey No. 9530, and bounded as follows: That is to say, on the east by the property of Ardeshir Wadia, on the west by the said Medows Street, on the north partly by the property of the late Juggonnath Sunkersett, and partly by the property of the Catholic Church, and on the south by the Armenian Church, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under street Nos. 51, 53, and ward No. 1103, and were formerly in the occupation of J. S. Elmore and Co. and others, and are now in the occupation of Mr. Janardhan Gopal, Solicitor, Purshotum Bundoojee and Co., and other tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee and Rustim, the Solicitors for the executors at their office, No. 27, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF THE WESTERN INDIA WOOL-CLEANING FACTORY, AT LOWER DUNCAN ROAD, NEAR DOORGA DEVI.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the said factory premises, by order of Messrs. Nowrojee Manockji Seth, Dadabhai Manockji Seth, and Dhunjibhoy Cowasji Patel, and with the consent of C. A. Turner, Esquire, Official Assignee, H. C., and assignee for the estate and effects of Thackersey Naronji, an insolvent, (the whole going concern will be put up in one lot, together with the lease of factory premises) (which expires on the 1st November, 1889, and the monthly rent whereof is Rs. 115 per month)—machinery, tools, plant, stock-in-trade and effects, consisting of 1 Robey's semi-portable boiler and engine about 16, horse power, 1 opener by Platt Brothers, 4 wool burring machines (1 by Platt Brothers and 3 by P. C. Garnett); length shafdings with pulleys, beltings and stands, W. iron chimney, 1 opener by P. B. (old); 2 wool burning machines old (1 by Sykes and 1 by P. C. Garnett), bench vice with table, spare beaters, beam scales, weights, engine fly-wheel, water tanks, few tools, spare cogged and bevel wheels and other castings, machine shaftings, pulleys, C. I. knife rollers, combs-gasometer, 2 water meters, pipes, gas pendants, new beltings, leather laces, oil cans, scrap iron and castings, cupboard, boxes, bench, and chairs.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Pestonji and Rustim, solicitors, or to the undersigned.

SALE of 7 packages China curios, (handsome flower vases, centrepiece, inlaid cabinet, satin embroidered screens, bronze inlaid works, lacquered inlaid panels, silk and embroidered handkerchiefs, &c.

On FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Meadows Streets, Fort, by order and on account of the concerned, landed ex s.s. Verona.

LM-1-7—Rich inlaid cabinet with stand, beautiful satin embroidered screens, excellent Satsuma large flower vases and centrepiece, sets of bronze inlaid bevelled boxes, fine lacquered inlaid panels, set kaga tete-a-tete tea service on stand, handsome Cloisonne large plates and vases, gents' silk and ladies' embroidered handkerchiefs, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, July 15, 1889.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.

18, Marine St., Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 13.

THE usual Stock Exchange quotations through Reuter come unaltered in every item under yesterday evening's date. Silver was also unchanged in London at 42 3-16d. per lb. The market rate of discount on short London Bills was advanced ¼, say to 1¼ per cent., but that on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Paper was unchanged at 2 per cent. The weekly Specie shipments to Bombay consisted of £60,000 in Silver and £40,000 in Gold. To-day's message, however, reports a decline of 1-16d. per oz. in the price of Silver, but no other change.

In the General Produce Markets, Wheat was quieter, Linseed dull, and Rapeseed firm; but Thursday's quotations are repeated for all. Coffee was firm at an advance of 1s. per cwt. in Mid-Plantation, at 95s., and of 2s. in Medium Mysore, at 96s. per cwt. The Sheep Skin Sales closed yesterday with a firm feeling and prices were ½d. to 1d. per lb. higher. 600,000 skin out of the 700,000 offered found buyers. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 1,470,000 quarters—an increase of 90,000 on the previous Friday's estimate. The week's Import of Linseed was 23,000 quarters.

A quiet feeling came over the Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday, and the day's total sales fell to 8,000 bales, including, however, the large proportion of 1,200 bales of Surats, the feeling for these remaining firm. In spot quotations there is no change, but we note a decline of 3-64d. in July to September deliveries and of 1-32d. in all the more distant positions. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady at previous rates. This afternoon the Liverpool market closed dull and Surats quiet, the day's sales having reached only 4,000 bales, exclusive of 500 Surats, and spot and arrival prices were unaltered all round.

The weekly statistics wired from Liverpool make the total sales 3,000 bales more than during the preceding week, at 64,000 bales, the amount taken by the trade and forwarded having been greater to a like extent, at 115,000 bales. The total stock had become reduced during the week by 50,000 bales; but as it stood yesterday was still 153,000 bales heavier than at this time last year, though lighter by 63,000 bales than in 1887 at the same time. The stock of Surats was 3,000 bales less than at the close of last week, at 156,000 bales. The total Visible Supply had fallen off by 90,000 bales during the week, and that of East Indian Cotton by 6,000 bales, and, as will be seen from our usual comparative statement given below, there is an increase in the total supply this year of 36,000 bales as against last year, but a falling off of 345,000 bales compared with 1887; while in the case of East Indian Cotton the increase this year compared with last is 93,000 bales and the decrease as against the year before 165,000 bales. A further advance of 1-16d. per lb. was attained by Mid-American during the week, but Arrivals receded 1-16d. in the nearer and 3-64d. in the more distant positions. The spot price had become ⅛d. per lb. dearer than it was at this time last year and 7-16d. above the quotation for 1887.

In New York the price of ready Mid-Uplands remained at 11¼ cents. and September Futures were one point lower, at 10·52 cents, August being 4 points lower, at 10·52 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were *nil*, and the week's figures aggregated only 2,000 bales, reducing the excess in the present season's Receipts over last year's to 27,000 bales, and, compared with the previous year, to 285,000 bales. To-day September Futures were one point lower, while August are quoted at 10·14 cents, ready Mid-Uplands remaining at 11¼ cents. The Receipts were again *nil*.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparison with the two previous seasons:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Week's receipts	2,000	7,000	5,000
,, exports to U. K.	6,000	26,000	8,000
,, ,, Continent	3,000	3,000	6,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept	5,480,000	5,453,000	5,195,000
,, exports to U. K. do.	2,727,000	2,739,000	2,980,000
,, ,, to Continent do.	1,890,000	1,770,000	1,637,000
,, Stock in the Ports	163,000	231,000	227,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 12th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Total supply of all kinds	1,360,000	1,323,720	1,701,790
,, ,, Surats	375,000	282,150	540,310
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	730,000	577,070	792,610
,, London	27,000	17,000	23,000
American Afloat	10,000	55,000	9,000
East Indian ,,	43,000	40,000	82,000
	810,000	689,070	911,610
Price of Mid.-Americans	6 3-16d.	5 9-16d.	5½
,, Good Fair Dhollera	4¾d.	4¼d.	3 15-16d.
Difference	1 13-16d.	1 5-16d.	1 13-16d.

Ready business in our local Cotton market was almost a blank to-day, two small lots of Pachora at Rs. 218 and Wadwan at Rs. 207½ comprising all the transactions reported. There was some enquiry, however, for New Bengals, and a few hundred bales of "Fully Good" were booked, for January delivery, at Rs. 187½ per candy.

WHEAT has been rather neglected, and in the absence of demand at current rates, dealers have lowered their pretensions to the extent of half an anna per cwt., and we now quote as follows, the feeling, however, being steady at the slight decline, say—

	Rs.	
White Pessy, 91 per cent.	4-10-0	per cwt
Do. 85 ,,	4- 9-0	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi	4- 6-0	,,
Red Delhi	3-14-6	,,
Hard Yellow	4- 8-9	,,
Red Ahmedabad	4- 6-0	,,
Hard Red	3-15-0	,,

SEEDS.—A large business is reported to-day, and the price of Rapeseed has advanced 1 to 2 annas per cwt. in a strong market, Linseed, on the other hand, being one anna lower, and other descriptions unchanged in value. We quote:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-4-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	,, 8-3-0 to Rs. 8-4-0	,,
Do. do. Cawnpore	,, 7-14-0 to ,, 8-0-0	,,
Do. Red do.	,, 7-10-0	,,

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	917 bales.
Wheat	7,600 cwt.
Linseed	4,588 ,,
Rapeseed	7,345 ,,
Caster Seed	1,323 ,,

FREIGHTS are firm with 22s. 6d. quoted for Cotton and 21s. 3d. for Wheat and Seeds to Liverpool and London and about the same rates to Continental ports generally. The Niagara (s), to arrive, has been fixed for Havre with 2,000 tons of cargo at 22s. per ton for August loading, and the Asia (s) has been berthed for Liverpool for the same loading with 2,000 tons at 20s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—With the exception that there has been no Bank remittance offering at 1s 4½d. for Demand and 1s. 4 7-32d. for Telegraphic (which rates are said to have been available yesterday evening) our quotations are unchanged; but from Calcutta we hear that rates are still 1-32d. higher than those ruling in Bombay; locally, however, we hear of very little doing either way. We call the market steady at closing at—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 7-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 3-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 9-32d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 4¼d.	,,
Francs do.	1-72½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been without particular movement to-day, and Fours for cash have been quoted throughout at 100 9-16d., sellers, which is the closing quotation, while for the two next accounts 100½, buyers, and 100 7-16 have been the rates. The quotation for 4½ per cents. is now 104 to 104½, but nominal to a great extent.

SHARES have been neglected, and the only changes which we have to note this evening are an advance of Rs. 5 in New Great Eastern Mill shares, at Rs. 725; of Rs. 2½ on Luckmidas Khimji, at Rs. 1,032½; of Rs. 2½ in Mofussil Press, at Rs. 445; and of Rs. 30 in Treacher and Co., at Rs. 1,245 per share.

[For latest Stock and Share Prices see page 3.]

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BINKS—at Bombay, on July 14th, the wife of H T Binks.

GOA.

DEATH.

ZUZARTE—July 11, at Guirim, Bardez, Goa, Caridade S. do Rozario Zuzarte, who served nearly 25 years in the Telegraph Department, leaving a widow and two children and a large circle of friends to mourn his death.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHESTER—July 2, at Port Blair, the wife of E G Chester, Forest Department, of a daughter.

HALL—July 9, at Coonoor, the wife of J C P Hall, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CALTHROP—HARTLEY—July 4, at the Cathedral, Lahore, Punjab, by the Rev W F Armstrong, Civil Chaplain, assisted by the Rev C W Hume, Chaplain of Mian Mir, Surgeon-Major Christopher William Calthrop, M.D., Indian Medical Service, to Alice Evett, second daughter of the late Charles James Hartley, Esq., of Edgbaston, Warwickshire, England.

HEATON—CHURCH—July 8, at Bareilly, by the Rev W. Burdett, Wilfred Heaton, Major, South Wales Borderers, eldest son of the Rev H E Heaton, of Plas Heaton, Denbighshire, to Florence (Flossie), only daughter of W T Church, C S.

DEATH.

GOLDMANN—July 10, at Calcutta, Mr Max Goldmann, aged 37 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 15, 1889.

THE new-born interest which members of Parliament take in the affairs of India is not an unmixed blessing. Not only such comparatively familiar questions as the administration of the C. D. Act and the bearing of the Abkari system on the sobriety of the inhabitants of this country, but matters on which people in England do not possess even that species of knowledge which can be arrived at by the help of some analogy with similar things at home, are thrust upon the attention of a House of Commons which finds it impossible to get through a tithe of its own proper work. What idea can people in Westminster form of a mamlutdar? Dr. Cameron has propounded questions respecting "the mamlutdars who gave evidence in the Crawford case," and to bring on a debate on that interesting subject moved the adjournment of the House. Apparently the Government were asked to lay the papers on the subject of the Crawford inquiry before Parliament, and such a request it is always inconvenient to refuse. But it is incumbent on the Government to exercise a certain degree of discretion, and to refrain from making public documents which are confidential in their nature and which cannot be disclosed without injury to the State. In the present case, as in some others recently affecting India, the circumspection habitually observed was apparently regarded as superfluous. Our London correspondent wired to us on Thursday that amongst the papers laid on the table of the House was the confidential Note drawn up for the information of the Bombay Government by the Inspector-General of Police, Mr. Ommaney. This document gives the results of the inquiry which had been instituted by order of this Government. In the nature of things such a document could only have been intended for the information of the executive. It was the duty of the Inspector-General to report fully and without reserve all the facts and all the indications which had come under his observation. The inconvenience, if not the impossibility, of writing a report in which nothing is to be kept back from the Government, if all that be set forth therein is to be given publicity at a moment's notice when a question is asked in Parliament, can easily be understood. But the embarrassment will, it is now evident, have to be faced henceforth, and a Government officer must, as best he can, reconcile the task of fulfilling his present duty to the Government with an eye to future contingencies, and with the moral certainty that he will be held up to personal opprobium by angry partisans seeking to make him an object of public execration. The report, which he marks "confidential," will be given up by a complacent Secretary of State to the scrutiny, first of inquisitive members of the House of Commons, and in due course to that of all India and of every individual therein to whom passing allusion may have been made.

This has actually been done *apropos* of the immunity—promised, it may be permitted to say, in full accordance with the great English precedent set by the House of Commons itself in Lord Macclesfield's case—to the mamlutdars who testified to giving bribes to retain or improve their positions in the Government service. We are evidently drawing near the time predicted by Stuart Mill, when Indian interests will become the playthings of English party and the pledges and promises of the administration in India will be rescinded or kept as suits the exigencies of the Ministry in England. How light-heartedly these playthings will be tossed about and with what sublime unconcern for the effect in India, we may judge from what has just happened. The solemn and deliberate immunity given by the Government of Bombay to those subordinate officials who should disclose the truth has been torn up and flung to the winds by the Secretary of State, who himself fully recognised how necessary it was to procure evidence as to the extent of the corruption known to exist in the Deccan. The sacrifice of the plighted word of a Government was made by the superior authority without a moment's hesitation, in the hope apparently of avoiding the annoyance of disagreeable questions being put in the House. Such questions, of course, might alarm ill-informed public opinion in England, but the remedy could have been found in a firm discharge of obvious duty. The Nemesis of timidity is swift of foot. The Secretary of State, finding himself placed in a false position, endeavours to mend matters by laying on the table of the House a confidential Note from the Inspector-General of Police to the Bombay Government, giving the results of the inquiry in the Southern and Central Divisions of this Presidency. Would Lord Cross or any other Secretary of State have made public a confidential report of the Criminal Investigation Department in Scotland-yard addressed to the Home Office? Such an act would have been regarded as a betrayal of official confidence; no one could fail to understand how disastrously it would embarrass the action of the department in future emergencies. That which no minister in his senses would dream of doing in respect to a confidential report addressed to the Home Office, the Secretary of State for India has not hesitated to do in the case of a similar report addressed to the Government of Bombay and forwarded to him in the regular routine with other confidential documents for his information and guidance. We have not long to wait for indications of the mischief certain to follow from this most inexcusable proceeding. Ignorant journalists are denouncing the Inspector-General of Police for not observing official reticence in a document which, if it were to have any value at all, should set forth everything that had come under his observation, and the Government is asked to require the Inspector-General to "withdraw" his statements and to "apologise" for having made them! The fact that the official Note was in its nature confidential and privileged, and that neither the writer nor the Government to which it was addressed for an instant imagined that it would be published in London, absolves us from any obligation to criticise its contents. The Secretary of State's action need not, however, be passed over in silence as if it were quite a matter of course. A community which is incidentally mentioned in the Note thus given to the public view as sharing the widespread sympathy for Mr. Crawford, which made inquiry difficult and marred its completeness, is spoken of as either passively or actively placing difficulties in the way of the Inspector-General. It would be only natural that the Parsee community should feel excited and indignant at finding itself thus referred to. We cannot suppose that Mr. Ommaney did more than inform his superiors of the embarrassments encountered by those engaged in a long and onerous investigation. But nothing in the terms used necessarily implies participation in or sympathy with the system of corruption which undoubtedly prevailed over a large area of the Presidency. There is nothing that need occasion surprise or arouse the indignation of sensible people in the fact that when drawing up a report covering so much ground an official should state for the information of the Government to which it was addressed the local circumstances which hindered or facilitated inquiries of such moment. In a confidential communication the Government addressed has a right to expect full confidence. The confidence should be observed all round. The publication of such a document by the Secretary of State is a grave fault, which those who find their force in the use of disagreeable epithets may, if they choose, brand as a breach of faith. Mr. Ommaney has good ground for an action in the Court of Conscience against Lord Cross; so has Lord Reay's Government. What defence Lord Cross can make for his action in the matter, we confess it is beyond our imagination to divine.

The Parsees not inexcusably take indignant exception to the somewhat sweeping statement which, as we stated yesterday, in substance charged that community, from its titular head down to the *Times of India*, with giving their sympathy to Mr. Crawford, and either actively or passively obstructing the inquiry instituted by Government. This presentment of the case cannot be regarded wholly at variance with historic verity. Undoubtedly, from whatever cause, the Parsees generally appeared to take a degree of interest in Mr. Crawford, which certainly was not accorded to any other member of the official hierarchy. This fidelity to old friendship was certainly not hidden under a bushel last year. Free utterance was given to the prevailing feeling in his favour in many of the newspapers edited or influenced by that versatile and enterprising race, though there were some notable exceptions. There was nothing to be ashamed of in this; whatever aspect it may have presented to Mr. Ommaney and his coadjutors, it was creditable to the community that it displayed a certain degree of independence, however inconvenient may have been some of its manifestations. Before pronouncing any judgment on the allegation that there was active or passive obstruction to inquiry, we shall wait to see the full text of the official Note. We shall then be able to estimate the force of the complaint, if complaint it be, rather than an intimation of an impression made on the mind of the Inspector-General when engaged on special and very arduous duty. But there seems no reason to withhold an expression of regret that in appearing to include Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy amongst those who allowed personal sympathy with Mr. Crawford to operate in the direction of active or passive obstruction to the inquiry ordered by Government an injustice should have been committed. Sir Jamsetjee, when Mr. Crawford was brought back from Bombay and was temporarily staying in Colonel Portman's bungalow, not far from Sir Jamsetjee's residence, was informed by the Colonel that large bail was required, and asked whether he would become security for a sum of Rs. 25,000. This request, made on behalf of one who was an old friend, could not be disregarded; Sir Jamsetjee became security for Rs. 5,000 and induced his immediate friends and neighbours to subscribe for the rest. Beyond this act of kindness, Sir Jamsetjee in no way manifested bias of any kind. The very harmless allegation that Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy sympatised with Mr. Crawford was, no doubt, well founded; but it cannot be said, and ought not to be implied, that he in any way obstructed the Government inquiry; the imputation of sympathy plus obstruction is applicable to the *Times of India*, which out-heroded Sathe in sustained, if for the most part unavailing, efforts to render inquiry abortive. Whether and how far Mr. Ommaney's allegation applies to the majority, or even to a minority, of the Parsee community, we cannot judge with equal confidence, until we have read his official Note.

DR. CAMERON'S intention to move the adjournment of the House of Commons on Friday evening in order to bring on a debate on the question of the Deccan mamlutdars ended in a fiasco. Unable to procure the support of Liberal or Radical members, he wisely refrained from making his motion for the adjournment, which, lacking the support of forty members, would certainly have been refused by the Government. A well-informed correspondent, writing to us from London a month ago, recommended the mamlutdars not to look to the House of Commons for sympathy, for they would find none. Dr. Cameron's question, on which he intended to ground the motion for adjournment, so as to raise debate, was, we learned from our London correspondent's notes published on Wednesday last, conceived in a spirit hostile to the Bombay Government. Whether the honourable member took exception to the reluctance of that Government to concur in the Secretary of State's disregard of the allegation to respect the promise of immunity given to the mamlutdars who made full confession, or whether his ire was aroused by the deprivation of status visited on the said mamlutdars under pressure from the India Office, we have not yet learned. Our correspondent intimated that Dr. Cameron's interrogatory would have been drawn up in a different form, and would not have been condemnatory of Lord Reay's Government if he had been more completely in possession of the facts. It is due in a large measure to the incurable habit of the Bombay Government of hiding its talents in a napkin—a habit referred to as the ostrich policy by the *Times*, which, however, wholly misconceived the true application and significance of the metaphor as it applies to Bombay administrative methods—that it has throughout this Crawford business been misunderstood and often and seriously misrepresented, not only with impunity, but even with profit to those interested in decrying it. No complete presentment of the facts with which the Government had to deal has ever been given to the public. The immense force of an informed public opinion would have enabled the Government to surmount every obstacle with ease. The general impressions derived from the fragmentary knowledge available has been often blurred and obscured by ingenious and persistent and very unscrupulous misrepresentation. Under the circumstances it was doubtless very much a matter of chance whether Dr. Cameron, a Scottish Radical, knowing nothing of Indian matters at first hand, shaped his interrogatory and planned his abortive scheme for raising discussion in the House on the theory that the confessing mamlutdars were the pets or the victims of the Bombay Government. For the moment at all events Dr. Cameron subsides. Mr. Baumann's motion has not apparently secured a place on the paper. The speech in which he was to have enlightened the Parliamentary wisdom as to the grave oppression of which the ex-Commissioner of the Central Division has been the object will probably appear in one of the coming magazines as a contributed article. Read by the light of Mr. Ommaney's [Note it will be an interesting study.

RAIN has at last fallen in Poona, and the heat is considerably diminished. From Nasik, too, we hear that there has been rain, which was greatly needed, as during the past few days cattle have died of thirst in numbers and drinking water has had to be carried to a distance of four miles.

A DURBAR is to be held at Poona by H. E. the Governor next Saturday for the delivery of khillats to certain gentlemen on whom the title of Mahamahopadhyaya or Shams-ul-Ulama has been conferred.

A GRANT has been made by the Government of India towards the cost of the models of Indian agricultural scenes, &c., which are being prepared at the Calcutta School of Art for the Imperial Institute.

A MISSIONARY who called at the *Bombay Guardian* office in the early part of last week, in relating his early experience, said that one of his chief spiritual starting points was the day when he burnt his Burns and Byron. Our remarkable contemporary adds the works of these authors ought not to be in any Christian household and asks, "Do men gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles?"

OWING to the pressure caused by service in Upper Burma, where many substitutes are wanted to replace the casualties due to sickness and wounds, the Madras Staff Corps is for the present to be interdicted from supplying any officers to the Punjab Frontier Force and corps under the Government of India. This will be a disappointment to many young officers, who would in the ordinary course have been transferred on selection from the Southern Presidency.

SOME further experiments are being carried out at Okehampton with the new breech-loading field-gun, and the results so far are said to more than ever confirm the opinion that the gun is about as good a one as could be desired. One point which gunners are particularly interested in is whether a more liberal allowance of ammunition cannot be made in the case of horse artillery. Ninety rounds per gun is certainly too small a number for a battery to go into action with, especially with a breech-loader.

WHEN the P. and O. steamer Pamanatta (homeward bound) was passing through Hobson's Bay the "look-out" saw a woman in the water. The vessel was stopped, a boat lowered, and the woman, in a state of unconsciousness, taken on board. Means of restoration having been successfully applied, she stated that her name was Walker, and that she left England for Melborne in the Orient steamer Cuzco. How she got into the water she

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAHADIST RISING.

HEAVY LOSSES.

CAIRO, JULY 13.

From returns rendered by officers in charge of the Egyptian forces, it appears that since the Mahdist force crossed the frontier, their losses have been not less than two thousand five hundred Dervishes killed and wounded.

THE DISTURBANCES IN CRETE.

LONDON, JULY 14.

So critical is the condition of affairs in Crete that it is reported that her two iron clads off the Mediterranean squadron had been ordered to proceed there at once for the protection of British interests.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MEETING OF COTTON MANUFACTURERS

LONDON, JULY 13.

A large meeting of cotton manufacturers was held in Manchester yesterday, at which it was resolved to adopt the short-time movement. The necessity was also recognised of working half-time for one month from Monday next.

THE REINFORCEMENTS FOR EGYPT.

Up to the present only the Dorset and Yorkshire regiments have been ordered to Egypt.

PARLIAMENTARY.

LONDON, JULY 14.

Mr. Goschen, speaking at a meeting yesterday said he rejoiced at the prospect of a normal prorogation of Parliament and no autumn Session.

MEASURES AGAINST BOULANGISM.

PARIS, JULY [illegible]

The Committee of the Senate have finally [illegible] ed the trial of General Boulanger, Co[illegible] and M. Rochefort for conspiring to [illegible] French Republic. General B[illegible] charged with gross malversat[illegible]

A series of violent scen[illegible] Chamber of Deputies d[illegible] culminated in M. L[illegible] refusing to quit the [illegible] Ultimately [illegible] and he w[illegible]

Th[illegible] op[illegible]

[illegible] 13.

[illegible] place at [illegible] the Porte is

[illegible] NOTIFICATIONS

[illegible] UR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 12.

[illegible]ackenzie, Chief Commissioner, Central [illegible]es, has obtained privilege leave for two [illegible]ns and sixteen days. The Hon. R. J. Crosth[illegible]aite officiates in his absence.

Lieutenant A. D. A. G. Bannermann has been granted medical leave for thirty-one days.

Surgeon W. H. Neilson officiates as Civil Surgeon of Ajmere during the absence of Surgeon-Major D. H. Mullen.

Surgeon C. R. M. Green officiates as Medical Officer of the Erinpura Irregular Force.

Surgeon G. E. Fooks, Medical Officer, 5th Regiment, Bombay Light Infantry, is appointed Cantonment Magistrate of Baroda in addition to his military duties.

Colonel H. C. A. Sczepanski, Deputy Commissioner, officiates as Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, *vice* Mr. T. Chichele Plowden, on privilege leave.

Mr. A. U. Fanshawe is confirmed as Director-General of Post Offices in India.

Major J. A. Miley officiates as Controller of Military Accounts, Eastern Circle, Bengal, *vice* Lieut.-Colonel C. G. Cautly, on furlough.

Lieutenant T. Webster has been granted medical leave for one year.

Colonel G. N. Channer has been granted six months' leave out of India.

Lieut.-Colonel Edwin Metcalfe Leslie Marriott is promoted colonel.

The services of Mr. G. Willcocks, Assistant Engineer of State Railways, are temporarily lent to Bombay, and he is promoted to an Executive Engineership.

JUSTICE KERNAN'S SUCCESSOR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 14.

The *Pioneer* says :—Mr. H. H. Shephard has been appointed to the permanent vacancy in the Madras High Court, vice Justice Kernan.

POLO AT HURHINGHAM.

The 9th Lancers have won the polo tournament at Hurhingham.

CAPTAIN DURAND.

Captain Durand has reached Skardo on his ourney to Hunza and Naggur.

COLONEL BIRCH.

Colonel Birch, the Deputy Superintendent at the Andamans, has been appointed to a Cantonment Magistracy in the Punjab.

GARRISONING OF GILGIT.

The garrisoning of Gilgit or Kashmir by troops has been finally decided on.

FLOODS IN HURNAI.

The Sindh-Peshin State Railway has again suffered further damage from floods, the Hurnai branch having now been badly breached.

A NEW TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

A telegraph office has been opened at Gulmurg in Kashmir.

THE COW MOVEMENT AT SHOLAPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPUR, JULY 14.

A deputation from the Union Club waited at the railway station to receive Sriman Swamy, who addressed a crowded meeting yesterday evening. Both Hindus and Mahomedans assembled in large numbers, and there were a few Englishmen also present. Revd. H. Harding presided. The Swamy placed official figures and facts and extracts before the audience to prove the deterioration of agriculture and the diminution of cattle. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 12.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, JULY 13.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Coromandel with China mails left here for Bombay at 11 a.m. to-day.

ZANZIBAR, JULY 12.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s. s. Avoca reached here from Bombay to-day.

ADEN, JULY 12.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon

JULY 14.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Maria Teresa, from Bombay, arrived here this daybreak.

COLOMBO, JULY 14.

The mail steamers Gwalior from Bombay, and Tibre from Calcutta arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera.....	4⅜

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

7lbs. Shirtings	5-1¼
8¼ "	6-3½
40s Mule Twist	0-9
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight ...	1s. 4d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	98⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes.....	83¾
4 per cent. Rupee paper.....	67 13-16
4 per cent. "	69⅞
[illegible] Sterling Loan.....	107¼
[illegible]	42 3-16

[illegible] WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

[illegible]s of Cotton	64,000	bales.
Surats	9,000	"
[illegible] Cotton ...	16,000	"
[illegible]	6,000	"
Stock of Cotton.....	730,000	"
[illegible]	156,000	"
[illegible]	27,000	"

[illegible] REPORTS.

[illegible] 13.)

[illegible]NAL COMMUNICATION.

[illegible]eheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect.

[illegible]OPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* [illegible]ect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

[illegible] Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. [illegible]t Cable, perfect.

[illegible].—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

[illegible]A.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Cable between Java and Sumatra interrupted. Telegrams to and from Sumatra will be carried by steamer leaving Anjer daily.

Section Bangkok-Saigon interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 12th July 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission.* Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	14	7	39	...	31
Suez	14	6	51	...	53

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 14th July 1889 :—

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	6	...	1
" Kurrachee ...	...	3	...	1
" Madras.....	...	14	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, JULY 13.

10 p.m.	80·3

SUNDAY, JULY 14.

6 a.m.	80·3
10 a.m.	83·5
2 p.m.	84·0
4 p.m.	82·8

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, July 14. –Pressure has increased slowly in East Rajputana, a few places in Bengal, and in Burma, and has decreased elsewhere ; briskly in the Circars and the Punjab. A feeble depression lies over the Bay off the Circars coast. The depression is apparently intensifying. Wind is cyclonic around the Bay, variable in Northern India, westerly over the peninsula, and southerly in Guzerat. Temperature is high, except Madras, and mostly so in the Central Provinces and Sind. Rain is general in the peninsula and Burma, and partial over the central parts, and absent over Northern India.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.		Fort. In. cts.		Esplanade. In. cts.		Colaba. In. cts.	
Previously registered.	39	21	45	6	40	91	36	24
July 12, Friday.....	...		...		...		3	4
" 13, Saturday...	...		0	50	0	60	1	26
" 14, Sunday.....	0	28	0	40	0	30	...	
Total...	39	49	45	96	41	81	40	54
Total of corresponding date last year...	28	91	27	32	27	70	26	25

MR. HARRY STANLEY'S MINSTREL COMPANY.

THE welcome accorded Mr. Harry Stanley when on Saturday evening he appeared personally on the boards of the Novelty Theatre to introduce to Bombay his new company fresh from Australia must have been very gratifying to him, and must have shown him that his Bombay friends greatly appreciated his reappearance at a time when amusements, we might say, were almost at a standstill. The popular old manager promised an entertainment of more than the average; and the laughter, the applause, the frequent demands for repetitions on Saturday night were far more expressive than words could be that he had more than fulfilled his promise. With the exception of Mr. Trimnell, who conducted the orchestra, and Mr. Stanley, who occupied a by no means prominent place on the stage, every face was new. The first part was a minstrel entertainment by the entire company. Miss Ada Maitland, who sang "Sweet Birds," Miss Amelia Santley, who rendered "I'll take you home again Kathleen," Mr. J. F. Packard, who gave "The Wanderer," and Mr. T. J. Liddiard, whose contribution was the favourite ballad "Genevieve" were all heartily and deservedly applauded. The fun was maintained by Mr. Alex Boyd as Tambo and Mr. T. Empson as Bones with comic ditties, witty sayings, and conundrums. A variety entertainment constituted the second part. Messrs. Packard, Boyd, Liddiard, and Empson, who have earned for themselves the name of being one of the best quartettes of sketch artistes in Australia, appeared in two highly amusing farces entitled "Crimes Will" and "The Senator." Miss Amelia Santley proved herself a very charming burlesque actress, and Miss Stephenson a clever little step-dancer. The same programme will be repeated to-night and to-morrow.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 28.

IT is surely some one at the India Office and not any one in connection with the Government of Bombay who is guilty of the amazing indiscretion—to use the mildest term permissible—of including in the Crawford papers presented to Parliament Mr. Ommaney's Report, dated 25th February last. Nothing like it has probably ever happened in the publication of official documents. If the Parsee community does not as a body—Mr. Kabraji and Dr. Viccaji joining hands with the Hon. Pherozeshah Mehta and Mr. Dinshaw Wacha with Sir JamsetjeeJejeebhoy as their leader,for all are included—demand that Mr. Ommaney's head be delivered to them on a charger I shall be surprised. He declares "that the whole of the Parsee community" were in opposition to Government in its action against Mr. Crawford. He adds : "From Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy down to Merwanjee Pleader and the proprietors of the *Deccan Herald* every Parsee was a passive or active obstructionist." Again, "I do not think it necessary to go into further detail on this subject ; but it deserves mention, lest the Parsees, who have succeeded in preventing themselves being mixed up with Mr. Crawford, should get credit, which they most certainly do not deserve, for superior morality." There is a reference also to the "dirty work of Mr. Crawford's defence," which will rankle elsewhere as well as in Parsee breasts. I repeat that Lord Reay and the Bombay Government generally have cause for extreme annoyance, nay, a good deal more than annoyance, with those persons at the India Office who are responsible for the inclusion of this document in the publication. *All* the papers sent home by Lord Reay are *not* published. Why should this have appeared ?

Mr. Ommaney's Report is already the subject of newspaper comment. The *Manchester Examiner* connects the Parsees with the incriminated mamlutdars, and points a moral against Indian Reformers in these words : "The perusal of the evidence ought to open the eyes of those foolish sentimentalists who advocate handing over the government of India to the natives" [are there any such people ? I never heard of them], "and the next National Congress might very well spend its time in devising means for preventing bribery and corruption among native officials." The consequences of the publication of this report will be serious. A "confidential" document by Mr. Baines also appears. I imagine Dr. Cameron, M. P., will make much of the indiscretion, for which somebody ought to be hanged. One individual, a pensioned servant of the Bombay Municipality, is thus hit off : "The man is a mischievous busy-body, and has done a great deal of harm. He is very vain of his own abilities, and was, I am informed, annoyed at my not having sought his assistance in the inquiries." Mr. Ommaney has a very clever pen, and it is doubted whether he should use it with such force in writing a document not marked "Private and Confidential."

Lord Reay's kind and disinterested friend, Mr. Baumann, M.P., has distinguished himself legislatively. Democratic Tory, as he calls himself, Revolutionary as he really is, in the Berne Conference debate initiated by another Revolutionary, Mr. Cunningham Graham, the member for Peckham, showed how little he had in common with those amongst whom he sits. The prejudices which with them are of overpowering force have no more restraint to bind him than pack thread would have in holding a "must" elephant in check. Mr. Baumann is declared, by a friend of his, to be, on social questions, far more Liberal than certain eminent persons who sit on the front Opposition bench. This may or may not mean much. A Unionist journal very well disposed towards Mr. Baumann, thus hits off his chief peculiarities :—"Mr. Baumann is a clever, young, or youngish man of thirty-three. He was a Wellington College boy. Then he went to Balliol College, Oxford, where he turned out to be more of a Demosthenes than an Erasmus. He became President of the Union Debating Society, in which capacity he appeared as a thorough-going Tory, but at Wellington Mr. Baumann was a 'Rad'—a solemn 'rad,' with all the weight of his eighteen years of life and experience upon him. In Parliament he has merged his former political individualities. There is good stuff in Mr. Baumann." It is to be hoped the Crawford mamlutdars will find this information comforting.

The Deccan Mining Concession has taken up a lot of time in Parliament this week. Mr. Stuart, the member for Hackney, was curious on Tuesday, and Mr. Labouchere last night put the long question of which I sent you a copy a week ago. Proceedings were a little lively last night, Sir W. Guyer Hunter and Sir George Campbell intervening, in neither case as a friend of the concessionaires. It is evident we are only at the beginning of trouble in this matter. The *Pall Mall Gazette* is going too far when it describes Sir John Gorst's answers as being "little better than a series of complicated double-shuffles." They are bad enough without being so bad as to deserve this description. A further kindly comment by the critic is in these words : "To get a straight answer to a straight question out of Sir John Gorst about Hyderabad seems to be almost as difficult an operation as to get the eye-teeth out of a Jew." The temperature has risen to summer-heat, and has remained there for some days : alike rise is threatening in Deccan affairs.

The Parsees in England will take advantage of the Shah of Persia's presence in London to present His Majesty Nasi-ed-Din with an address, which, it is hoped, will be signed by all the Parsees now in this country. A similar course was adopted when the Shah was last on a visit here, and the opportunity was taken to point out various indignities to which Zoroastrians in Persia were subjected. The result was that various reforms were introduced of an ameliorative character. Opportunity is being taken of the Shah's presence to render thanks for the good services thus rendered to an ancient community. It goes without saying that the initiative in the movement is being taken by Mr. Dadabhai Nowrojee.

The Bill introduced by Sir John Gorst and Mr. Jackson, the Financial Secretary of the Treasury, to amend the law as to the Council of India,is,whatever else may be said about it, remarkably brief. It is perhaps the shortest measure that has been brought into Parliament this Session, occupying just eleven lines. If all legislative enactments were equally short, Mr. Ilbert's duties as official draftsman would be less irksome than they are at present. The terms of the Bill are as follow :—"Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temperal and Commons in this present Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follows :—The Secretary of State may, if and whenever he thinks fit, and provided that the total number of the Council be not thereby reduced below ten, record his intention to abstain from filling any vacancy in the Council of India, and such vacancy shall thenceforward remain unfilled. This Act may be cited as the Council of India Reduction Act, 1889." I understand that the original intention was to reduce the number of members from fifteen to twelve, but I have not heard why the alteration was made. Is my Lord Cross superstitious, and was he afraid of presiding over a Council of thirteen ? The second reading was on the paper for last night, but the Scotch Universities Bill monopolised the whole of the sitting after the preliminary business had been disposed of. Possibly progress would have been moved early enough in the evening to have enabled a short discussion off the amendments taking place, but the junior member for Northampton was indisposed, and it was at his request, I believe, that the matter was postponed until Tuesday. According to Lobby gossips the Government are not very anxious about the fate of the Bill, and will readily include it among the innocents shortly to be sacrificed if the opposition really becomes serious. More than one Anglo-Indian member expresses his opinion that the Ministry are not in earnest, and that if they were the phraseology of the Bill would be different. According to Mr. W. H. Smith the word "may" in such cases means "shall," but the First Lord of the Treasury will hardly have the courage to contend that as the clause at present stands it is incumbent on the Secretary ofState to reduce theCouncil as vacancies occur, whether he approves or not. If the Bill ever reaches Committee it is not unlikely that a strenuous endeavour will be made to obtain a modification of its language so as to make the reduction compulsory and not optional on the part of the Indian minister. Mr.Bradlaugh's amendment does not go to the root of the matter. Probably,if he were asked his opinion, he would say that he considered the Council over-manned. What, however, chiefly concerns him is his desire to deliver his soul on the subject of Indian grievances generally, and he objects to the Council Reduction Bill not *per se* but apparently because it gives him a peg on which to hang the speech prepared for another occasion. The amendment, of which Sir Roper Lethridge has given notice, is not dissimilar from that to be proposed by Mr. Bradlaugh, though instead of calling upon the Secretary of State to legislate for the reform of the Councils in India the hon. member for North Kensington asks for an inquiry into the functions of the London Council. It is rather cleverly worded, and does not lay itself open to the objections urged against Mr. Bradlauh's amendment of not being a real amendment—objections which may not improbably prevent its being moved—at all events in its prevent form. Sir Roper Lethbridge's amendment affirms :—"That this House, while approving of any reasonable reductions in the home charges and believing such reductions are possible, is of opinion that no change should be made in the numbers or authority of the body of experts who advise the Secretary of State until a Royal Commission or a Select Committee of this House has considered and reported upon the powers of the existing Council and its character as fairly representative or not of the various Indian interests Native as well as European."

It is not at all likely that such an inquiry will be granted by Her Majesty's Government, and Sir Roper Lethbridge would stand a better chance of getting what he wants by boldly applying for a Royal Commission or Select Committee to go into the whole question of Indian administration such as was promised by two former Secretaries of State, the Earl of Kimberley and Lord Randolph Churchill. Sir George Campbell, who is nothing if not paradoxical, intends to move, as a further amendment to the Bill, "that this House, while willing to approve of any economy that may be possible in the Indian Establishment in this country, does not approve of a reduction in the number of the Council by whom the Secretary of State is advised, but on the contrary considers that the number might with advantage be increased." I heard Sir George take up the same ground last night during the discussion in Committee on the Scotch Universities Bill. His colleagues from the other side of the Tweed were anxious that the number of Commissioners to be appointed under the Act should be reduced from sixteen to seven. Sir George Campbell alone among Liberal members got up and suggested that in order to give an opportunity for all interests to be represented, the noble lords, the inevitable lawyers. the M. P.'s, *et hoc genus omne*, the Commission ought to be enlarged rather than reduced. I am afraid that when he proposes that an addition should be made to the already excessive number of members of the Whitehall oligarchy he will find himself once more in the familiar position of Sir George Campbell against the world.

Professor Swift MacNeill, whose interest in Indian affairs is sufficiently catholic to embrace equal solicitude for uncovenanted officials and unsatisfied natives, last night asked Mr. W. H Smith whether he could say on what date the Indian Budget would come before the House for discussion, and whether, to prevent the postponement of the consideration of Indian matters to the close of tha Session, he would take any and what steps for securing an opportunity for their adequate discussion. All that the learned professor could extract from the First Lord of the Treasury was a promise that full opportunity for discusion would be given. The right honourable gentleman was not in a position to fix a date. It is possible unless the matter is ruled out of order, that something will be said in the debate about the uncovenanted grievances. A great deal might be brought forward without repeating any of the arguments advanced in the debate of the 31st ultimo, which, as your readers will remember, was almost entirely confined to one point, namely, the effect of the fall in the value of the rupee on the pensions of retired members of the services. It is as well that Parliament and the public should be reminded that there are other hardships complained of.

The action of the French Government in withholding their consent to a conversion of the Egyptian Preference Debt, except on condition that England fixes a date for the evacuation of the Khedive's territories, has not excited anything like the commotion in this country that the extraordinary behaviour of the Portuguese authorities in the matter of the Delagoa Bay Railway has. The reason apparently is that people in England are able to make allowances for the French Cabinet, and the necessity they are under of making a demonstration against the continued occupation by us of Egypt. Governments at election times, as we lately were forcibly reminded by our American friends, are obliged by circumstances to do things that in ordinary periods they would not think of doing. If France holds out against the conversion until the general election takes place, she will probably not do so later, and nobody expects that if a reasonably conciliatory course is pursued by Lord Salisbury, the affair will lead to serious consequences. Until this matter cropped up, the feeling between England and France was one of great cordiality. The timely visit of the Prince of Wales and his family seems to have entirely removed the soreness caused by the action of our Government in standing aloof from the great Exhibition. As to the Delagoa Bay difficulty it is too early yet to say what the consequences will be, but it is evident that England and America, who in this matter have common interests, will not submit to have their rights ignominiously trampled upon by a comparatively insignificant power like Portugal. Probably before this letter is half way to India the authorities at Lisbon will have acknowledged their mistake and atoned for their high-handed proceedings.

THE Turk is trying his old tricks in his treatment of the Armenian question. The *Times* Constantinople correspondent tells us that many Armenians in vain have been telegraphing to the Sultan denying the reports of outrages and protesting great loyalty and devotion. The telegrams are all duly published in the Turkish papers ; but no European believes a word of them. It is the way of the Turk.

SOME little excitement has been created among the public in America by the discovery that out of a total force of 8,000 who man the navy of the United States Government barely 1,500 are native-born Americans. All the remainder consist of foreigners, the great bulk being Englishmen, Swedes, and Norwegians. The crew of the United States flagship Trenton, which foundered in the great hurricane at Samoa, was made up almost entirely of men who at one time or other had belonged to the Royal Navy, and who had been induced to join Uncle Sam's maritime forces by the superior rate of pay of the latter.

THE removal of plaster from the side wall of a projecting house on Ludgate-hill has shown that it includes part of an old tower which must be more than 600 years old. This wall formed part of the Ludgate, and is thus described in Lambert's history of London :—"In this year (1274) Robert Kilwarby, Archbishop of Canterbury, by licence from the Crown, founded the Convent of Blackfriars, which was built with the stones from a part of the city wall pulled down to make way for the building. This produced an order from the King to the citizens of London to build a new wall with a tower at the head of it for his reception, which wall was to run from Ludgate westward behind the houses to Fleet Ditch." It is part of this wall which is now disappearing for the widening of Ludgate-hill.

THE SUPPOSED MURDER AT GRANT ROAD.

THE adjourned inquest was resumed on Saturday by the Coroner, Dr. T. Blaney, at the Morgue, Cammateepoora, into the circumstances attending the death of the woman, Coulson, who was found dead in her house at Grant Road on the evening of Wednesday, the 3rd instant.

Curreembux Ooma Hajee said he was a hawker of tea, and supplied the deceased with tea daily for the last four years. She was in the habit of taking opium, and she used to take it just before taking her tea. Witness used to see her taking it from a copper box, and he thought a tola of opium would have lasted her for about 25 days. She always wore a pair of gold wristlets and a gold necklace similar to the gold necklace now produced. She also wore a pair of pearl ear-rings. (Produced.) On the 2nd instant he went with his tea about 4 p.m., and deceased was then sitting at home with all the ornaments he had mentioned on her. He supplied her with the tea as usual and left immediately without speaking to her. She was then sober and appeared to be well, and was making *biddess*, At 6 o'clock the next morning he again went to her house with the tea. He pushed the door open and went in. Deceased was not in her room. He filled the cup with the tea, placed it on her bed, and called out to deceased. Not receiving a reply, he looked into the adjoining room, when he saw her lying on the floor on her back near a cot and a cord round her neck, the end of the cord being tied to the frame of the cot. He saw she was dead, and being alarmed went away without telling anybody of what he had seen. The following morning he was passing the house when the woman, Sheriffa, who was outside with a crowd of people and some police pointed him out as the tea man. The police called him and asked what he knew about the death of the deceased, and he told them what he had stated here. He knew the woman Byree. Byree had been living with the deceased for the last three or three and a half months. When witness went to the house of the deceased on the 2nd instant at 4 p. m. he saw Byree seated in a room in the house alone. When he went there on the following morning Byree was not there, and he did not know where she went. The copper box and the clothes (produced) belonged to the deceased, and he had seen her wearing the clothes. When he saw the deceased lying dead in her room, he saw no ornaments on her. A woman named Jaina lived with the deceased about fifteen days before her death, but went away two days before the death of the deceased.

Dr. Sidney Smith, the Surgeon to the Coroner, said : At about 11-30 a. m. on the 4th instant, he made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of the deceased. The body was that of a fairly nourished woman, aged from 65 to 70 years. A cord was round the neck just underneath the chin. The end of the cord round the neck was in a noose or running knot, the knot being on the right side. There was a dark indentation all round the neck produced by the cord. There were three marks on the front of the neck just below the cord, which appeared to have been caused by finger nails. There were no other external marks of violence on the body. From the *post-mortem* appearances he was of opinion that the cause of death was strangulation. He saw the body of the deceased in her house at Grant Road with the jury. The upper end of the cord (produced) was tied to the frame of a bed-stead. The cord was round the neck, the head and shoulders were suspended by the cord about 4 or 5 inches from the ground. This weight of the suspended portion would tighten the noose or slip knot, which was round the neck, and produce the indentation deposed to. When he made the *post-mortem* examination of the body he thought the deceased must have been dead about thirty hours. The strangulation could have occurred without the apparent finger marks. There was no bruising corresponding to the marks that he had described as having been probably produced by finger nails, nor was there any indentation at these spots.

Dr. Nusserwanjee Hormusjee Choksey said that on the 4th instant at 11-30 a.m. he assisted Dr. Sidney Smith in making a *post-mortem* examination of the body of the deceased woman, named Coulson, at the Morgue. He was of opinion that the cause of death was strangulation by the cord.

Sheriffa, a woman, was next examined. In her evidence she stated that a sarree and the gold necklace belonging to the deceased were found lying in a sweeper's gally by the side of the deceased's house by the police.

At this stage the inquest was adjourned for further enquiry to Saturday next, the 20th instant.

A WRIT OF "HABEAS CORPUS."

At the High Court on Saturday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons, a rule *nisi* for a writ of habeas corpus issued against E. Cohen to produce a child in court and hand it over to the petitioner, Mrs. Pessie Goldenberg, came on for argument. Mr. L. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the petitioner, while the respondent appeared in person.

The petition stated that she was born near Odessa in Russia, and her maiden name was Fucksman. In 1881 she married at Bender, near Kesninov, according to the Jewish religion, to one Hersan David Fredelis, *alias* E. Cohen. She lived with him for four weeks as his wife, but as she learnt that his first wife was alive she left him. She then complained to the police, who arrested and prosecuted Fredelis for bigamy, he was sentenced to suffer imprisonment for four days, and the marriage was annulled by the court. On the 25th February, 1882, she gave birth to a son, of which Fredelis was the father. In 1885 the petitioner married her present husband, Isaac Goldenberg, at Alexandria. She came with him to Bombay, but her husband left Bombay for Calcutta about three weeks ago in search of employment. On the evening of the 6th instant, she missed her son from her house, and on inquiry she found him in the house of Fredelis, who is a musician and band-supplier. She asked for her son, but he and a European Jewish woman, called Brana, abused her, and refused to give up the child. She complained against him in the Esplanade Police Court. Mr. Cooper said he had no power to interfere in the matter, but referred her to the High Court. A notice had also been served upon the respondent, but he had refused to deliver up the child. The petitioner therefore prayed that the court would compel him to produce the child before the court for the purpose of being delivered to her.

Fredelis asked for a postponement on the ground that a copy of the rule was served upon him only the preceding evening, and he had had no time to seek advice in the matter.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac strongly objected to the postponement being granted. The petitioner was the proper person to look after the child. If the court were disposed to grant a postponement the child meanwhile ought to be given up to the mother.

Fredelis was then sworn and cross-examined by Mr. Rivett-Carnac. He denied that the child was in his custody. The child was at present with the petitioner's father.

Laban Fucksman, the petitioner's father, was then called. He said he was unwilling to give up the child to the mother, because she had no means of support. He was willing to hand over the child to its natural father, the respondent.

After some further discussion, his lordship adjourned the matter for two months, declining to make any order at present about the child.

THE STATE OF ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I request that you will make public the fact that there is great anxiety in the native community with regard to the present condition of the chief educational institution of the Presidency, namely, Elphinstone College. The learned Principal, Mr. Wordsworth, is absent in Europe. The Professor of Mathematics, Mr. Hawthornthwaite, is likewise absent, and the Professor of Philosophy, Mr. McMillan, is in Europe also. Now Mr. Barrett, the Professor of English, has been removed to Berar. There are thus no less than four principal teachers absent at the same time, and four principal subjects of study left in the hands of temporary substitutes. It may safely be asserted that never since the foundation of the college has the professorial staff been so weakened. Now a rumour has spread that Dr. Peterson, the present learned acting Principal, is also to be sent away to attend an Oriental Congress. If this is done, it would be more honest to close the institution altogether and pay back the students their fees until the staff returns to duty. In the Revenue and other departments of Government only a limited proportion of officers are allowed to be absent from duty at the same time. In the Educational Department alone the wishes of the officers seem to be everything and the interests of the public committed to their charge comparatively nothing.—Yours, &c.,

July 12. B. A.

THE TANNA PARSEE SCANDAL.

ON Saturday two young Parsees, named Dadabhoy Dinshaw Ramaladawalla, described as a lawyer's clerk, and Shapurjee Adarjee Kalfati, a corker, but at present unemployed, appeared before Mr. Jahangir Manakjee Curseejee, District Magistrate, Tanna, in answer to a summons, charging them with having in May last, unlawfully placed one Barjorjee Edaljee Makania, the complainant in the case, his wife, daughter and son, under restraint, or abetted in placing them under unlawful restraint at the Tanna station, while on the journey towards Kurjat. The Hon. Mr. Peroshaw Mehta, instructed by Mr. Shantaram Narayen, Government pleader, and Mr. B. N. Bhajikar conducted the prosecution ; while Serjeant Atkinson, instructed by Mr. Atmaram, pleader, appeared for the first defendant ; Mr. Manakshaw Jehangir, for the second defendant, and Mr. Apte, pleader, watched the case on behalf of the Parsee lady, Kooverbai.

The Hon. Mr. Pherozshah Mehta, in opening the case, said that the parents and brother of the girl who had played so prominent a part in this unfortunate and scandalous case, were poor but respectable members of the Parsee community of Bombay. The father, the principal complainant in the case, was an old man, his son was earning his living as a fitter, and the mother was an elderly lady, and their daughter, Kooverbai, an unmarried girl of about twenty-one years of age. The second accused, Shapurjee, had for some considerable time before the occurrence of the scandal resided in the same house as the girl Kooverbai, with her parents and brother, and a few months back had managed to seduce the girl. The accused was a married man, but had apparently tired of his first wife. The mother, having discovered the intrigue, sent the girl in April last for a short while to a house in Mahim, from which she (Kooverbai) returned after a short stay, and on being taken to task by her parents and promising to behave herself, was taken into the house again, Shapurji also promising to have nothing to do with her. This promise was kept for a short time, when the girl suddenly left the house on the 5th May, and went and stayed at the Ripon Music Club. Her brother traced her there, and attempted to get her to return home, but did not succeed. She was then removed to another place where all trace of her was lost for a time. The accused, Shapurji, possibly with the intention of intimidating the parents obtained a summons on the girl Kooverbai's name for assault from Mr. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The case came on for hearing on the 22nd May, but the charge was withdrawn by advice of Shapurji's counsel, and it was attempted to prevail upon Kooverbai to leave the court with her parents, but before they had managed to persuade her, somebody, who was seated on the box of the shigram in which Kooverbai was, drove off. The parents followed and came up with the carriage, at Dhoby Talao, and again persuaded her to return, and she did so. This was on the 22nd May. Shortly after reaching home the girl told her parents that she wished to reform and asked them to send her away, as living in Bombay after what had happened would be very unpleasant for her. It was accordingly arranged, that she should be sent to her uncle's house at Kurjat to which she agreed. That day the parents and Kooverbai left Bombay for Kurjat by the Raichore mail, but on the arrival of the train at Tanna, a police constable placed a telegram before them, and insisted upon their alighting, stating that there was a charge laid against them of enticing away a girl, and that he had instructions to detain them. The father of the girl and the brother both tried to explain the matter to the policeman, but he only replied by stating that he had his instructions, and must obey orders. They then got out of the carriage and were detained by the police in custody. The policeman stated his authority was a telegram from one Dadabhoy Dinshaw (the first accused). The history of the telegram as far as he knew was that Shaparjee, the second accused, in company with the first accused, Dadabhoy, applied to Mr. Cooper for warrants for the purpose of arresting the complainants, but Mr. Cooper judiciously refused granting them summonses. Both then went to the station and telegraphed as follows :—"Detain Kooverbai and two others who have absconded by mail. I come by Calyan local." The learned counsel remarked that he had never in the whole of his varied experience met with such an impudent effusion, and had purposely quoted the telegram, which he would put in verbatim, simply to show his Worship the arrogant and high-handed manner in which things were proceeded with, because one of the accused happened to be a lawyer's clerk. Both the accused reached Tanna by the Calyan local, and there meeting the police constable immediately proceeded to make inquiries. On the constable asking the first accused who Kooverbai was he stated she was his wife, and that he had married her only a short time before, the first accused stating she was his mistress. On further enquiries as to what she had done the policeman said he could not detain her in custody. The parties then appeared to have been taken before Mr. Keshavlall Heralall, Deputy Collector, Tanna, and to have laid charges against each other. The father seemed to have stated the circumstances of the case, and the Magistrate on examining and finding the girl was twenty-one years of age, advised the parties to settle the matter out of court, and at the instance of the accused a complaint was made in the name of Kooverbai, of assault against her parents and brother. This was the case for the prosecution, and the learned counsel said he would leave it with his Worship to frame the charges after a full examination of the witnesses he would produce to corroborate what he had stated. The charges at present stood under Section 211 of the I. P. Code as either unlawful restraint, or abetment in unlawful restraint, and the evidence when led would prove what it really was.

Motiram Dewram, a signaller at the Victoria Terminus, Bombay, was then examined, and stated he was on duty on the 22nd May last when both accused came to him. They appeared to be very confused, and asked him to draft out the message shown him. He put the original bearing the signature of the first accused on stating that from what he had said he believed his wife had run away, and out of pity drafted the message. He knew the first accused well by sight, but had seen the second accused for the first time that day. The term used by them was, "dhuniani," which meant wife. He would not be certain if the term, "mari bairi," was used. He saw the second accused with a ten-rupee note in his hand, but accused could not say which of them paid for the message as he went to his other duties. The first accused spoke in English, and said he wanted to send a telegram, and as he begged him to draft it, witness did so as concisely as he could to save expense. The telegram was addressed to two persons at Tanna, the station master and chief constable.

Cross-examined by Sergeant Atkinson : Witness said accused No. 1 told him he was in great "confusion," and he appeared to be so. He spoke to witness in Guzerati, and not in English. One of the words used was "nassigia," which witness interpreted to mean absconded.

In answer to Mr. Manakshaw witness said :—Accused No. 2 asked No. 1 when the next train left for Tanna. Witness could not remember if the word accused No. 2 used was "bairi" or "dhuniani." In Guzerati both were used to mean wife. In talking Guzerati English words were often used, so that during the conversation any of the three terms, wife, "mari bairi," or "mari dhuniani" might have been used. He said Kooverbai was his wife, on witness asking who she was.

MR. McAFEE'S CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the long letter with which Mr. Taylor favours the readers of your issue of the 9th instant he says he would like me to "explain how it consists with honourable and straightforward conduct that a few months ago" I could bring myself "to write to the Director of Public Instruction, and request him to reduce the school-grant on the express ground of an inefficiency which" I myself to this hour declare "to be purely imaginary." My best answer is the enclosed copy of the letter I sent to the Director of Public Instruction. And I believe a studied perusal of that letter will leave the impression on the mind of the reader that nothing but a deliberate misconstruction can deduce the meaning Mr. Taylor draws from it. My contention in that letter, and in every one I have written on the matter of the grant-in-aid for 1888 is that I could not understand how, when Mr. Taylor with others declared the school to have sunk to a state of extreme inefficiency, he should still find it consistent with "honourable" conduct to retain a grant which prior to the declaration, had been paid by the Government to a school that was regarded by the examining officers to be efficient, and could be paid only to one that was in that state. Mr. Taylor seems to be under the impression that he has but to make a statement in the papers, and that statement, because it emanates from him, must be received with unquestioning confidence. The letter in the *Bombay Guardian*, in which he claims to have shown my "misrepresentations," is based on an assumption of the baldest kind which could deceive no one unless he were willing to be deceived. That assumption, allowing that the Christians of Ranipur have no stronger claim on the mission for educational help than the non-Christiants of Ahmedabad, is that he, or rather the mission he is writing in defence of, has the exclusive privilege of educating the good people of Ahmedabad, even as he or it has of doing for Ranipur. Admit the assumption, and the inferences he draws are correct. Doubt it, and there is abundant room to do so in the records of the Educational Department (see Blue Book of any year), and his calculation are not so much as worth the paper on which they are made. From inquiries I made at Ranipur I learned that the monthly expenditure to the end of last year had been at the rate of rupees fifteen (Rs. 15); and that since then it has been at the rate of (Rs. 4-8), four rupees and a half. As I purposed discussing the mission report of 1888, I dealt solely with the former figure. And taking the outlay to be seventeen instead of fifteen rupees a month, I made the salaries for the year amount to Rs. 204. To which, adding ten per cent. for contingencies, I made the cost of the school amount to Rs. 230. Mr. Taylor, however, says the expenditure for the year has been over Rs. 600. This sum can be obtained only by entering sums for either house-rent or superintendence or both. There ought to be no charge for house-rent as the classes met for lessons in the verandah of the "Mause" at Ranipur. The charge for superintendence is hardly a legitimate one, for the Ranipur people assure me that it was performed by weekly or fortnightly visits up to April 1888, and thereafter by visits which had one, two, and even three months between them. The swelling of the cost of the school to the sum mentioned by Mr. Taylor, however effected, is done to secure the Government grant, to receive which Mr. Taylor must certify that the cost of the school for the year is more than one-third of the grant. As Mr. Taylor has publicly challenged me to refute his statement about my contradictory allegations, as he calls them, made in two different places, I would ask you if you can do so to publish verbatim the letter I wrote to Mr. Chatfield.—Yours, &c.,

F. L. McAFEE.

Ahmedabad, Feb. 26, 1889.

To K. M. CHATFIELD, Esq., M.A.,
Director of Public Instruction, Poona.

SIR,—I have the honour to bring to your notice the following facts:—

About the month of July or August in the year 1887 the Mission High School at Ahmedabad was, in accordance with the twelfth rule of the grant-in-aid code, "put by the department on a special list" as a school "whose permanent character is established." And in compliance with the requirements of the code the Acting Educational Inspector inspected the school on the 7th of September 1888. And about a month subsequently the large sum of three thousand, five hundred, and seventeen rupees (Rs. 3,517), the grant-in-aid earned at the examination of the year 1885, was received on behalf of the institution.

Prior to the issue of the certificate (Grant-in-Aid Code, rule 5,) on which the grant-in-aid was paid, I have good reason to believe the Acting Educational Inspector "satisfied himself" that "the discipline and behaviour of the pupils, especially their manners and honesty under examination, are satisfactory;" and that he had "orally examined a sufficient number of classes to enable him to speak well of the quality of instruction and of the intelligence of the pupils. (Grant-in-Aid Code, rule 17.)

About seven weeks after the school was thus inspected, *i.e.*, on the dates ranging from the 23rd to the 31st October, three members of the Irish Presbyterian Mission examined the school, and on the 12th November submitted a report to the Presbytery of which they themselves are members. In that report, among other condemnatory expressions, the following occur:—"The honesty of the boys when under examination was not at all creditable. Several of them were found copying from one another, and in the second standard the oral examination in English was to some extent vitiated by the questions being listened to surreptitiously.

"The discipline of the school, especially in the upper standards, is not satisfactory. The boys did not promptly obey the orders of their teacher or the examiners, and required to be repeatedly cautioned.

"The English throughout the whole school was very weak, and in most of the classes exceedingly bad."

Mainly on the report now referred to (dated Borsad, 12th November 1888), the Presbytery of Gujarat and Kathiawar framed a minute the concluding paragraph of which is thus worded:—

"The Presbytery were also pained to learn of the evidence afforded by the state of the school of careless superintendence. In short, remembering the unfavourable nature of the reports of several years past, they have, after lengthened consideration of the reports now presented, no hesitation in recording, as their opinion that the Ahmedabad Mission High School has sunk to a state of extreme inefficiency, and that several years' hard work under competent superintendence will be necessary to effect the improvement now so urgently needed. The Presbytery are reluctantly compelled, in the interests of the mission, to recomend the Board to take the necessary steps to effect a change in the superintendence of the school, failing which they can only anticipate its early collapse."

As the issue of a certificate for the grant by the Acting Educational Inspector (see rules 12, 5, and 17 of the Grant-in-Aid Code) implies that he certifies "to the continued efficiency of the school" in certain particulars. And as the declarations of the three missionary examiners, endorsed by the Presbytery, are descriptive of a state of things the exact converse of what is required, I would respectfully request you to be pleased to order that such inquiries be instituted as will determine:—(1) Whether there can be any means of reconciling the two series of statements regarding the state of the school which are so opposed to one another; and (2) whether the large payment from the public funds as a grant-in-aid to the Ahmedabad Mission High School should not now be refunded by those in charge of the institution as having been wrongly received on its account.

I would respectfully urge both of these points on your adoption, because it is inexplicable that while the minute of Presbytery speaks of the existence of unfavourable reports for several years past the grant-in-aid received for the years 1885, 1886, 1887, and 1888 is the largest earned by the school since its establishment. And still more inexplicable is it that the Rev. Mr. Taylor, as "manager" of the school, should receive and retain the grant for the year 1888, when, as one of the examiners, he helped to draw up the condemnatory report referred to, and afterwards agreed to, if he was not actually instrumental in, framing the minute which represents the school to be in a moribund state.

Of the gravity of the circumstances there can be no question. For upon the strictures upon the school contained in the report of the examining missionaries—a report I did not see for a fortnight after it was drawn up—the Presbytery ont here, without hearing me in defence or calling for an explanation recommended me for dismissal, although I had served for thirteen and a half years, and was within a few months of being entitled to my furlough and the Mission Board at Belfast, to whom the recommendation was forwarded, without demanding either explanation or defence, sent me by return mail a notice terminating my engagement with the mission at the end of six months.

I have my own opinion of the state of the school, but refrain from expressing it until you do me the honour to call for it. Since, however, the minute to which I have referred is an official document on the files of the Mission High School at Ahmedabad and is accessible to all the masters forming the establishment, I have no other course at present open to me but to address you officially.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) F. L. McAFEE,
Late Superintendent,
Mission High School, Ahmedabad.

No. 7960 of 1888-89.
Poona, Office of the
Director of Public Instruction,
28rd March 1889.

To F. L. McAFEE, Esq.,
Ahmedabad.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo, and to state that I see no cause for my intervention.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) K. M. CHATFIELD,
Director of Public Instruction.

THE SOLDIERS' BEER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 5th inst. appeared a letter signed "Walter G. Treacher" under the sensational heading of "Is a soldier's life worth living," sympathizing with poor T. A. at being forced to drink country brewed beer when he can get something far superior from Mr. Treacher. What a disinterested champion T. A. has found at last! "Remember Short's your friend, not Codlin." In the event of a rise in the price of material, or an increase in freight and insurance from disturbances in Europe, would Mr. Treacher be still so anxious to supply McEwen's beers? I fancy his customers then would be only too glad to get country-brewed beers. Mr. Treacher is also not at all anxious to supply stations up-country, such as Dalhousie or Dharamsala in the Punjab. He likes an order in Bombay with no risk and no responsibilities. Would it suit him as well to supply under contract on the same terms as the Indian brewer, first deposit a large cash security, and keep up stores with agents at each station of supply with several months' stock, and then to depend on a most critical tasting committee to pass his beers. I fancy he would find McEwen's beers were not quite as much appreciated as he now tries to make out. As a matter of fact the contracts for supply of beer in India are open to McEwen and every other brewer in the United Kingdom, but the terms simply do not suit them. With regard to quality, we can at all times compete successfully with any of the home brewers shipping beers for canteen use.—Yours, &c.,

H. G. MEAKIN.

SCHOOLMASTERS' BIRTHDAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I saw in your paper of yesterday a paragraph headed "Schoolmasters' Birthdays." I do not know what school it refers to, but as the scholars in our school give a birthday present to the head-master, I feel it right you should know how it is managed. Some time before the birthday our teachers ask us if we wish to give anything towards the yearly present. Most of the scholars are pleased to do so; but if not, they are not, so far as I know, teased till they consent. The only scholars I have heard asked for money are those who have promised to bring a subscription, but have forgotten it. I cannot think the boys who complained can belong to our school, or they would have mentioned that the head-master gives an annual treat on his birthday, to which all the scholars and some of their friends are invited. I am too young to know much about such things, but should think the very nice treat given to the children must cost a great deal more than the small sum we gather among ourselves for the birthday present.

I should be glad if you would publish this letter, but not my name, as the school in question has not been mentioned.—Yours, &c.,

ANOTHER SCHOLAR.

[The correspondence must now close.]

THE NATIVE PRESS ON MR. OMMANEY'S NOTE.

THE *Gujerati* says:—The *Bombay Gazette* has shown its enterprising spirit in a remarkable manner by subscribing to the Central News Agency with a view to supplement the meagre news wired by Reuter. On this side of India it is the only paper that has shown a creditable desire to move with the times and satisfy the public by availing itself of every source of information, public or private. Its correspondent in London also has shown on several occasions remarkable sagacity and shrewdness in wiring news of the greatest interest and importance with unerring promptitude. One of his latest feats in this direction was his telegraphic summary of Mr. Ommaney's Note, which is included in the papers laid on the table of the House of Commons. It has already created a sensation throughout the native, and especially the Parsee community, more so because certain things which were hitherto pent up in the bosom of all well-informed persons, have been revealed to the entire public with a startling and bewildering suddenness. A most unwarranted attempt is now being made to assail Mr. Ommaney, than whom a more honest, independent, and straightforward officer the whole Civil Service cannot show. We ourselves knew the contents of Mr. Ommaney's note two months ago, but we preferred to be silent on prudential considerations. The indictment of the Parsee community is, no doubt, a little too sweeping. The time has now come for the fullest disclosures, which will doubtless be awaited with the deepest interest. The public is thankful to the *Bombay Gazette* for supplying important news which has been culpably neglected by Reuter.

The *Rast Goftar* remarks:—That Note of Mr. Ommaney, Inspector-General of Police, on the Crawford case, which is included in the papers that have been laid on the table of the House of Commons, is a most extraordinary document. We have yet been in possession of only a short telegraphic summary of it sent by the London correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette*; but if the principal outlines of the Note have been pretty accurately foreshadowed by him, then one can say with confidence that it is a document unworthy—we shall not say, of Mr. Ommaney, but most certainly unworthy—of a high officer of Government. Mr. Ommaney says that "every Parsee" was either an active or a passive obstructionist in regard to the trial of Mr. Crawford, and that the whole Parsee community from Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy to Mr. Merwanjee, the pleader, who was engaged in the case, actively sympathized with the accused. What Burke declared to be an impossible feat has, indeed, been performed by Mr. Ommaney. He has framed an indictment against a whole community.

The *Indian Spectator* says:—There is an extremely unpleasant ring about Mr. Ommaney's note in connection with the Crawford case, in which the Inspector-General of Police is reported to have passed a sweeping condemnation on the native community generally, and on the Parsees in particular. About the latter, Mr. Ommaney is believed to have written to the effect that the whole lot of them misbehaved themselves seriously, from Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy to a certain Poona pleader mentioned by name. That this condemnation has been passed behind the backs of those condemned, and that it was intended to be kept from their knowledge for ever, adds to the bitterness of the situation. But we must decline to follow official example, preferring to wait for a full report and for such explanation as may be offered. We will not condemn Mr. Ommaney unheard.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following postings are made:—

To 1st Battalions: Captain Mackintosh, Seaforth Highlanders; and Second-Lieutenants Bunbury, East Lancashire Regiment; Martin and Moore, Connaught Rangers; and Inglis, Leinster Regiment.

To 2nd Battalions: Major Kane and Captain Egerton, Seaforth Highlanders; Captain de Berry, Royal Irish Fusiliers; Lieutenant Elgood, Devonshire Regiment; and Second-Lieutenant Stewart, Manchester Regiment.

Lieutenant Ford-Mellows, Royal Munster Fusiliers, comes out next trooping season.

PARIS hotel-keepers have again been victimised by a man of many titles, much impudence, and no money. He only visited first-class establishments, where, on the pretence that he was a Duke's son, everything was made to render his stay as comfortable as possible. At one hotel the landlord placed the best bed and the choicest fare at his disposal. The self-styled aristocrat rewarded the attention by visiting one of the rooms, and stealing the jewels and decorations of a Diplomatist staying there. The thief is at large.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 28TH JUNE.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ganges, Captain T J. Alderton, with the English mails of the 28th June, arrived in Bombay harbour at 8 p. m. last night. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr D Morgan	Mr B. Cook
Mr and Mrs Larkins and 2 infants	Mr Mellor
	Mr Hobday
Mr Brodie	Mr Scott

FROM BRINDISI.

Sir Chas Gough	Mr F G Self
J C Duffus	Mr C F Self
Col Thullier	Mr Caghill
Mr W Porteous	Capt Pritchard
Mr C P Greene	Lieut Burre
Col F J Caldecott	Col Crawley
Mr H J Cotton	Mr W Douglas
Mr W Welsh	Major Bowles
Capt McLintoch	Mr Levick
Mr Alexander	Mr Brewer
Mr M C and Mrs Pratt	Mr C W Hope
Mr F H Cope	Mr Sibthorpe
Mr Boutflower	Mr Morse
Capt Dunn	Mr Warden
Major Nutt	Mr Dillion
Mr R C Wait	Mr Enchede

FROM SYDNEY.—Capt Martin.

FROM ADEN.

Major and Mrs Martin	Revd and Mrs Pearson
Mr and Mrs Roberts	

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 22ND TO 28TH JUNE INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen left Balmoral on Tuesday afternoon, and arrived at Windsor Castle at 9 a.m. on Wednesday.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at which all the Ministers were present except Lord Ashbourne.

The House of Lords held a brief and formal sitting last Friday. On Monday, Lord Salisbury said there was no truth in the report that any of the Powers were considering a proposition for the annexation of Crete. On Tuesday, on the motion for the third reading of the Land Transfer Bill, the Duke of Beaufort moved its rejection, whereupon a long debate followed, which ended in a division resulting in the defeat of the amendment by 113 to 104. Last night several bills were advanced in their respective stages.

In the House of Commons, last Friday, the Army Estimates were proceeded with. Mr. Labouchere moved a reduction in the salary of the Commander-in-Chief, but it was negatived by 211 to 108. In the evening, Mr. J. Ellis moved a resolution in favour of arbitration between landlords and tenants in Ireland, but, after an animated debate, it was negatived by 248 to 178. On Monday, in Committee on the Board of Agriculture Bill, Mr. Heneage's proposition for the creation of a Ministry of Agriculture was opposed by the Government, and was not pressed. On the motion for the second reading of the Bann Drainage Bill, Mr. Story moved its rejection, and, after a long and heated debate, the second reading was carried by 205 to 59. On Tuesday Mr. C. Graham moved the adjournment in order to condemn the instructions of the Government precluding the delegates to the Labour Conference at Berne from taking part in discussions on limitation of adult labour and restriction of production. After a long discussion the motion was defeated by 189 to 124. On Wednesday the Cruelty to Children Bill was considered in Committee. Last night the consideration of the clauses of the Universities (Scotland) Bill was proceeded with.

Mr. W. R. Powell, M. P. for West Carmarthenshire, died on Wednesday, aged 71.

It is announced that Sir Henry Loch has been appointed Governor of Cape Colony, in succession to Sir Hercules Robinson.

At last Friday's sitting of the Special Commission, two Roman Catholic priests, who had acted with the National League, denied that crime was encouraged. Mr. Foley, M.P., and Dr. Kenny, M. P. were also examined on Tuesday Dr. Kenny was further examined as to the financial business of the Land League and the circumstances of Patrick Egan's flight from Ireland. He admitted that he took the Norent Manifesto out of Kilmainham. Confronted with Major le Caron the, witness denied that he had ever dined with him. Mr. Sexton, M. P., was next called, and on Wednesday his examination and that of Mr. T. Harrington occupied the whole sitting. Yesterday the witnesses called were priests and members of the League, who stated that crime had been discouraged, and that outrages committed were the work of secret societies.

Captain Woodward, of H. M. S. Duke of Wellington, appeared last Friday before two Judges of the Queen's Bench, and apologized for his disregard of a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of one Thompson, who was alleged to have been illegally imprisonad as a deserter. The Court ordered Captain Woodward to pay a fine of £50 and the plaintiff's costs.

An acrobatic performer known as Letine was fatally stabbed at the door of the Canterbury-hall, in Westminster-bridge road, last Friday night. The murderer was the father of a girl who had been a member of Letine's troupe, and who recently died from consumption. After stabbing Letine, his assailant shot himself, but he is still alive. He is believed to be insane.

A patient named Harris, in the Naval Lunatic Hospital at Yarmouth, last Friday, attacked several persons with a red-hot poker, and, it is feared, fatally injured two of them.

A fire broke out on Sunday morning in the extensive woollen mills of Messrs. Lister and Co., at Bradford. Two men were killed by the fall of a floor of one of the buildings.

The coroner's jury, in the matter of the railway catastrophe at Armagh, last Friday, returned a verdict of culpable negligence against six of the officials, who were held to bail on a charge of manslaughter.

A secretly-convened meeting was held in Tipperary on Sunday, at which Mr. O'Brien, M.P., urged the tenants of Mr. Smith Barry, M.P., to combine with the tenants on other estates to protect themselves, Mr. Smith Barry having taken upon himself to combine with other rack-renting landlords with whose affairs he had no concern.

OBITUARY—A. J. Elliot, Esq., late] B.C.S.; Dep Insp.-Gen. of Hospitals W. Thomson, Ben. Ret.; Maj. Gen. M. K. Bourne, Mad. Ret.; Lord Francis Cecil; Rev. F. C. Cook; Dr. Percy; Mr. W. Powell, M. P.; Mr. F. Tayler.

The Emperor of Austria on Sunday received the Delegations of the Austrian and Hungarian Diets, and in his speech he spoke hopefully of the maintenance of peace, but the situation in Europe was uncertain.

The French Chamber on Tuesday was the scene of a violent outbreak among the Deputies. An interpellation concerning the Boulangist. arrests at Angouleme led to an interchange of violent language between various members, and an actual fight was only prevented by the interposition of the officers of the Chamber. M. Laisant was formally censured and ordered to quit the Chamber.

The French Government has refused to assent to the conversion of the Egyptian debt, unless satisfactory guarantees are given by Great Britain for the evacuation of Egypt.

A semi-official Berlin paper published an article on Tuesday maintaining that the neutrality of Switzerland was based on an understanding that that country should observe its duties to other States, and if those duties were not fulfilled the guarantee of neutrality was liable to failure.

Some disturbances have broken out at Novi Bazar, and the Turkish troops are engaged in suppressing what appears to be an attempted revolution.

A Boulangist banquet on Sunday was held at Beziers, and simultaneously an anti-Boulangist meeting was addressed by M. Lissagaray. At the conclusion of the proceedings, the two assemblages met in the streets, and a fierce fight ensued.

The first sitting of the International Peace Congress was held in Paris on Sunday, when the President, M. Frederic Passy, delivered an address in favour of arbitration for the settlement of international disputes.

The Shah of Persia concluded his visit to Holland on Saturday, and proceeded to Antwerp. After visiting Spa and Ostend, the Shah will come to England next week.

The inquiry by the grand jury at Chicago into the murder of Dr. Cronin is being actively pursued, and the police are convinced that they will completely unravel the plot. President Harrison has signed the demand for the extradition of Martin Burke, which has been forwarded to Winnipeg.

The advance of a large force of devishes north of Wady Halfa is confirmed, and another battalion of Egyptian infantry has been sent to Assouan.

Captain Wissman has submitted certain terms to the Pangani Arabs, which have been refused, and another conflict between the Germans and the coast tribes of Zanzibar may be expected.

The South Australian Ministry has resigned in consequence of an adverse vote of the Assembly, and Mr. Cockburn has formed a new Ministry.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A MEETING of the Legislative Council was held at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Wednesday last.

INDIAN STEAMSHIPS ACT.

The Hon'ble Sir David Barbour moved that the Bill to amend Acts VI. and VII. of 1884 be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Scoble, the Hon'ble Mr. Hutchins, the Hon'ble Mr. Crosthwaite, and the mover.

The motion was put and agreed to.

CENTRAL PROVINCES MUNICIPAL BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Crosthwaite moved for leave to introduce a Bill to make better provision for the organisation and administration of municipalities in the Central Provinces. He said:—

The law regarding municipalities in the Central Provinces has for many years followed the law in force in the Punjab. In 1867 an Act was passed for the Punjab which was extended by executive orders to municipalities in the Central Provinces. In 1873 the Government of the Punjab found that Act XV. of 1867 did not meet the requirements of the Punjab, and accordingly Act IV. of 1873 was enacted, repealing Act XV. of 1867 and making better provision for municipalities. Shortly after this Act XI. of 1873 was passed to provide for municipal committees in the Central Provinces. This Act is still in force. It is a short Act of twenty-three sections, drawn exactly on the model of the Punjab Act IV. of 1873. The powers given by the Act for the purposes of taxation are stated in very general terms. As regards the organisation of the committees and the administration of towns much is left to rules and bye-laws, and the Chief Commissioner is invested with a somewhat unlimited power of control by which he can suspend or limit all or any of the powers of a committee, cancel any of its proceedings, rules or bye-laws, and remit or reduce any tax which it may impose. Such a law was only suitable for the infancy of municipal institutions and accordingly it was found necessary in the Punjab to supersede Act IV. of 1873 by Act XIII. of 1884, an act containing full provisions in accordance with modern experience and requirements, for the organisation of committees, the administration of municipal towns and the control to be exercised over municipalities by the Government.

In the Central Provinces also it has now become necessary to replace the present brief enactment by an Act containing more ample and more suitable provisions. The Chief Commissioner, Mr. Mackenzie, has given his careful attention to the state of the municipalities in his province, and he is of opinion—an opinion in which the executive officers and the municipal committees concur—that the present Act is insufficient to meet the requirements of the municipalities. The powers of taxation given by the Act are expressed in such terms that it is doubtful whether the levy of some of the existing taxes is legal. The legality also of some of the bye-laws and rules now in force is open to doubt, and Mr. Mackenzie is also of opinion that the very wide and arbitrary power of control vested in the Chief Commissioner by Section 17 of the present Act should be replaced by the better regulated power of control which is conferred on the Local Government by the Municipal Acts in force in other provinces.

The present Bill, my lord, has therefore been prepared. It introduces no new principles into the constitution of the municipalities in the Central Provinces, but adopts from other enactments, principally from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1883, and the Punjab Municipal Act, 1884, provisions which appear to Mr. Mackenzie suitable to the conditions obtaining in the Central Provinces, and in harmony with the past policy of the Local Administration in the conduct of municipal affairs.

Following the usual plan the Bill is divided into eight chapters. The first chapter provides for the constitution of municipalities; the second for the organisation of municipal committees, the mode in which they can enter into contracts, and their privileges in the case of suits brought against them; the third for taxation and the municipal fund; and the fourth for the municipal police. The fifth chapter confers on municipal committees powers for sanitary and other purposes, and the sixth chapter defines and provides penalties for offences affecting the public health, safety, or convenience. The seventh chapter contains provisions for the control to be exercised over municipalities by the Deputy Commissioner, the Commissioner, and the Local Government. The last chapter contains the usual supplemental enactments, such as the provisions regarding notices to be issued by committees, the acquisition of land for a municipality, the alteration of the limits of a municipality, and the withdrawal of a municipal area from the operation of the Act.

I do not think, my lord, it is necessary that I should mention in detail all the provisions of the Bill, as it follows in the main the law contained in the Municipal Acts of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab. I will therefore only notice briefly the principal provisions of the Bill and explain those which are not contained in existing municipal laws. The constitution of committees as provided by Chapter I. of the Bill will remain as at present, that is to say, the committee will consist of not less than five members, who will be appointed, as the Local Government may direct, either by virtue of their office or by nomination or by election, or some by one, and some by any other of such methods. In accordance also with the present law, not less than two-fifths of the members are to be persons other than salaried officers of the Government. The president and vice-president will be appointed by the Local Government, or by the committee if the Local Government so directs, and power is given to the Local Government to remove for certain specified reasons a president, vice-president, or other member of a committee. In Sections 11 to 17 of the Bill, both inclusive, the rules for the conduct of business, namely, as regards the time for holding meetings, ordinary and special meetings, the quorum necessary for the transaction of business, and such matters, have been adopted from the Punjab Municipal Act, Section 22 of the Bill slightly modifies the enactment at present in force regarding suits against the committee or its officers. It is provided in the Bill that the period before which such a suit may not be instituted shall be two months instead of one month after the delivery of a notice of the cause of action and the limitation of such suits is fixed at four months instead of three months next after the accrual of the cause of action.

The third chapter regarding tavation and the municipal fund follows in the main the corresponding chapter of the Punjab Act. Section 29 of the Bill, however, gives the Local Government a somewhat wider power with respect to the abolition of taxes. Mr. Mackenzie considers that in the circumstances of the province this power is needed to prevent the minor municipalities from interfering unduly with trade by imposing octroi on goods passing along lines of traffic.

Chapter IV. of the Bill follows the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab Acts with regard to the provisions relating to the municipal police. This chapter, therefore, calls for no remark.

The powers for sanitary and other purposes contained in Chapter V. of the Bill are also adopted from the corresponding chapter in the Punjab Act, and provision is thus made for matters which now have to be provided for by rule. I must notice, however, that in Section 47 of the Bill the committee is not required, as in the Punjab Act, to make compensation for refusing to allow a person to erect a new building. The right to obtain compensation in such a case is thought to be too extensive and to be liable to abuse. In the powers conferred on a committee by Section 49 regarding bathing and washing places a power has been included enabling a committee to prohibit acts which may cause inconvenience or annoyance to persons using the bathing or washing places. It has been found necessary, for instance, at bathing places, such as those on the river Nerbudda which are much frequented, to prohibit persons from fishing while people are bathing. Section 52 of the Bill contains a new provision empowering the Deputy Commissioner, for the preservation of the public peace or order, to prohibit or regulate the slaughter of animals for purposes other than sale. Such a power is found to be needed in some towns where there may be contests between Hindus and Mahomedans, and the sacrifice or slaughter of particular animals at particular times may give rise to serious disturbances. The provisions of Section 60 of the Bill contain the provisions of Section 100 of the Punjab Act, regarding the power to inspect places for the sale of food or drink and to seize unwholesome articles of food. Provisions, however, adopted from Bengal Act III. of 1886, regarding the disposal of unwholesome food and the power to require the sale of a quantity of any food or drink for the purpose of analysis, have been added, in order to give additional powers for suppressing the sale of unwholesome food or drink. I must also notice that the power given by clause (c) of Section 79 of the Bill to make rules for licensing, controlling, and regulating the practice of brokers, measurers, and weighmen practising their calling in public places within a municipality is not taken from the Punjab Act, but is in accordance with the existing practice in the Central Provinces. Clauses (*d*) and (*f*) of the same section are new provisions. Power is given to the committee by the former clause to make rules for prescribing the standard weights and measures which are to be used within the municipality, and by the latter clause to make rules to prevent, if necessary, nuisance arising from the smoke of factory chimneys.

The sixth chapter of the Bill follows the Punjab Municipal Act in defining and specifying the penalties for offences affecting the public health, safety, or convenience. Such matters are now provided for by the municipal rules, but it is considered advisable that penal legislation of this kind should, as far as possible, be contained in the Act and not left to the discretion of a municipal committee. Two offences have been added by Sections 93 and 105 of the Bill to the list contained in the Punjab Act. Section 98 makes it an offence to beat drums contrary to the orders of a committee, an offence which it has been found necessary in the North-Western Provinces to provide for; and section 105, following Bengal Act III. of 1886, provides a penalty for selling articles of food or drink which are so adulterated as to be different from the article which the seller professes to sell.

The provisions of Chapter VII. regarding control are taken from the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab Municipal Acts and call for no remark. The last chapter of the Bill contains the usual supplemental provisions with the addition of Section 126, which gives the Local Government power to make rules regulating the conservancy of reservoirs and the land adjoining thereto. The town of Nagpur has for some years been supplied with water from a large reservoir, and recently, owing to the great liberality of Raja Gokuldass, Rai Bahadur, the Municipality of Jabalpur has also been enabled to construct a reservoir. Both these reservoirs are situated outside the limits of the municipalities, and it is most important that the Local Government should have the power of taking measures so as to secure the safety and purity of the water-supply. The section accordingly gives the Local Government power to make rules regulating the doing in the reservoir, or in or upon the catchment area thereof any act by which the purity of the water ro the safety of the reservoir may be impaired, and generally regulating the conservancy of the reservoir and the catchment area. The section also provides that the breach of a rule made under it may be made punishable with fine.

I think, my lord, that there is no other matter in the Bill which now calls for remark.

The motion was put and agreed to.

CENTRAL PROVINCES VILLAGE CONSERVANCY BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Crosthwaite also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for conservancy in villages in the Central Provinces. He said:—

This Bill is intended to make provision for carrying out measures of sanitary improvement in villages situated in rural tracts of the Central Provinces.

The object which Mr. Mackenzie has had in view in framing the provisions contained in the Bill is to secure the co-operation of the villagers in the work of sanitation. The Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1881, declares that it shall be the duty of the mukaddam, the head of the village, to keep his village in good sanitary condition, and the Chief Commissioner is given power to make rules regulating the liability of persons residing in a village for charges necessarily incurred by mukaddams in the performance of this duty. It is difficult, however, for a mukaddam in a small village to make sanitary improvements without incurring unpopularity. The improvements will require money, and money cannot be had without taxation, for which the mukaddam will be held responsible by the villagers. The rules for sanitation cannot be enforced without a penalty, and the mukaddam, if he wishes to enforce them, will sometimes have to prosecute those who disobey them, and thereby to incur still greater unpopularity. Mr. Mackenzie considers that the proper course will be to associate the village community with the mukaddam in the work of sanitation, and thus to place it on a popular basis. The provisions of the Bill are very simple. They are applicable only to a village which contains not less than three hundred inhabitants, and which the Deputy Commissioner declares by an order in writing to be in an insanitary state. When this declaration has been made the Local Government may either on the application of the mukaddam and ten or more of the inhabitants, or if they fail to apply on the application of the Deputy Commissioner, extend the provisions of the Bill to the village. The next step will be the formation of a panchayat consisting of the mukaddam and four representatives of the village-community who are to be chosen by election. The duty of the panchayat will be to determine subject to the Deputy Commissioner's approval, the sum which will be annually required for the conservancy of the village, the provision and maintenance of a good water-supply, the maintenance of the village-communications, and, if the inhabitants so desire, the aiding of the village-school. This sum is to be raised by an assessment on the houses and lands within the village with reference to the circumstances of, and property possessed by the owners of the houses and lands. Section 6 of the Bill confers on the Local Government powers to make rules for regulating the mode of election and the proceedings of the panchayat, for ascertaining the wishes of the inhabitants of the village, for limiting the amount of taxation and regulating the assessment and collection of the tax, for regulating conservancy, defining and prohibiting public nuisances, and generally for carrying out the objects of the Bill. The Local Government is also given the power to provide a penalty of fifty rupees for the breach of a rule. Section 7 of the Bill gives the Local Government power to withdraw any village from the operation of the Act, and section 8 provides that when the Act is in force in any village the authority of the district council or local board established under the Central Provinces Local Self-Government Act, 1883, shall be suspended in respect of all matters made over to the panchayat.

It is not, my lord, I submit, necessary or desirable to attempt any elaborate system of village-conservancy. What is especially required is to teach the villagers to keep their wells and tanks, or the streams from which they draw their supply of water, as pure as may be practicable, to keep their streets and houses clean, and to arrange so that manure and refuse may be deposited in a place where they will not cause injury to the health of the people. Large powers are reserved to the Local Government in order that the provisions of the law may be used with due care and caution, until the people understand and appreciate the advantages of village conservancy and are able and willing to take a more direct and active part in the work of sanitary improvement.

The motion was put and agreed to.

SUNDRY BILLS.

The Bill to amend the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1881, was referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Scoble, the Hon'ble Sir Charles Elliott, the Hon'ble Mr. Hutchins, and the Hon'ble Mr. Crosthwaite.

The Bills to amend the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1883, and the Central Provinces Local Self-Government Act, 1883, were also referred to the same Select Committee.

The Council then adjourned till the 31st instant.

DEATH OF BOH NGA TOKE.

A POKOKO telegram to the *Pioneer* says:—

A few days ago I informed you by telegram of the capture of Boh Nga Toke at Myingyan by Inspector Pockett. The Boh was carried across the river and lodged in the lock-up at Yetago to await his trial there. There were thirteen other prisoners in the same lock-up, some of whom were lying under sentence of death. Nga Toke evidently succeeded in talking these men over, for on the evening of the 9th instant, when the prisoners were assembled outside the lock-up having their food, they all suddenly rushed on the four police sentries standing around them and tried to overpower them. They succeeded in wrenching the rifles with fixed bayonets from two of the sentries, and with these they inflicted severe bayonet wounds on them. Immediately on the alarm being given the rest of the guard and more sepoys from the post surrounded the spot and fired into the rioters. The ringleader, Boh Nga Toke himself, was shot dead, and two other prisoners were wounded. No one succeeded in effecting an escape owing to the prompt action of the police. The rest of the prisoners, seeing the turn events had taken, at once sat down and quiet was again restored. One policeman was hit in the arm by a stray buck shot. In this unexpected manner, then, terminates the career of Boh Nga Toke, a man who had given a good deal of trouble in his day. He was a big, powerful man. All the wounded were brought into Pokoko yesterday for treatment.

THE Chippeway Indians on the Mille Lacs Reservation, Minnesota, are on the war-path. Some contractors who had to make an irrigation canal set to work on the reservation, despite a warning from the Indians that they would not be permitted to do so, and 300 labourers, mostly Swedes, began the digging operations. The Indians feared that the labourers would drain the lakes and stop their fishing. Accordingly 400 Indians, under White Snake and Great Bear, in full war-paint and armed with tomahawks and rifles, attacked them. The labourers dropped their spades and fled. The Indians shot and killed seven of them, all Swedes and wounded several others. Two of the victims were scalped and their bodies were fiendishly mutilated. Three companies of troops have started for Mille Lacs to restore order.

A SHIP'S OFFICER CHARGED WITH KIDNAPPING.

THE hearing of the case in which Mr. Henry Lawrence Parsons, the Chief Officer of the British India Company's steamer Sirdhana, stood charged, at the instance of Mr. Edward Dalrymple Smith, a cutter and tailor in the service of Messrs. Garratt Camille and Co., Mount Road, under Sections 363, 366, and 498 of the Indian Penal Code, with kidnapping a married woman, viz., Mrs. Smith, complainant's wife, on Thursday afternoon, was conducted at the Egmore Police Court before Colonel J. Macdonald Smith, Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Willie Grant, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Mr. H. Browne, pleader, appearing for the prosecution, the Chief Officer being defended by Mr. H. C. King, of the firm of Messrs. Wilson and King. Evidence having been given, his Worship said:—I have gone very carefully through the whole of the evidence that has been brought before this Court. The charge is a very serious one indeed. The complainant in the case insisted upon charging Mr. Parsons with kidnapping, which is defined in Section 361 as "Whoever takes or entices any minor under 14 years of age if a male, or under 16 years of age if a female, out of the keeping of the lawful guardian of such minor, without the consent of such guardian, is said to kidnap such minor from lawful guardianship." I suggested charging the defendant with adultery or enticing away a married woman, but complainant persisted in the charge of

A SERMON TO SMOKERS.

THE French "Societe contre l'Abus du Tabac" has awarded a medal to the author of an essay on the use and abuse of the weed. The writer, in collecting his material, has applied to the most eminent among contemporary French authors for their opinion on the subject, and has thus collected a large number of very interesting letters from men of letters of the most diverse schools. The following are the verdicts of a few of the best known among them :—

"I SMOKE, BUT IT IS A BAD HABIT."

M. Taine, who is best known in this country for his "History of English Literature," writes as follows :—

I regret to say that I have neither notes nor personal reflections to communicate to you on the subject you are treating, having never occupied myself with it. To tell the truth, I smoke (cigarettes); it is an amusement in idle moments and during intellectual laziness, but it is a bad habit, and often a danger, as has been shown in many cases. Since you have noticed on your own person the effect of tobacco, you are competent to give a methodical monograph, which would be very valuable, especially if you added the experience of Germans, Dutch, Belgians, Englishmen, and Americans, all of whom smoked before us, to your account of the experience of Frenchmen.

AN ANTIDOTE AGAINST DULL PERFECTION.

M. Zola has no time for long letters, but his remarks are to the point. He says :—

I have no final opinion on the question you put to me. Personally I left off smoking some ten or twelve years ago, on the advice of a physician, at a time when I thought I was suffering from heart disease. But to think that tobacco has an influence on French literature is so absurd that indeed scientific proofs ought to be given in order to prove it. I have seen great writers smoke a great deal, and their intelligence did not suffer in consequence. If genius is a nervous affection, why cure it? Perfection is so dull a thing that I often regret having cured myself of smoking.

STIMULATING TO WORK AND TO DREAMS.

Next comes M. Francois Coppee, the Parisian poet, who is of opinion that tobacco is precious to the artist's taste.

"You have come to a wrong quarter, sir," he says, "I have been a great smoker ever since I was eighteen or nineteen years old. I am forty-seven at present. I turn cigarettes all day long. Never a pipe or a cigar, only a cigarette, and I throw it away after the first puff or two. It is true my health is rather bad, but I have no reason at all for attributing my weak health to the use of tobacco, which, on the contrary, I shall consider till I have proofs to the contrary, as a stimulant to work and to dreams, and for the poet these two words are synonyms."

The latter phrase the poet has probably borrowed from Victor Hugo, whom Coppee holds to have been "the greatest lyric genius which France has produced." Victor Hugo says: "Tobacco changes thought into dream. Thought is the labour of the intellect: dream is its pleasure. Woe to him who falls from thoughts into dreams! To replace thought by dreams is to mingle a poison with nourishment."

A COMPLIMENT TO SMOKERS

M. Dumas fils's letter is characteristic :—"I have already replied to-day to one letter on the subject. I forget the name of your correspondent; I receive so [illegible] to go to Angier and Feuillet, [illegible] before the Lord, and who have [illegible] had, fortunately, begun [illegible] given it up, notwithstanding [illegible] habit, quickly acquired, [illegible] when I found that tobacco [illegible] disappearing six months [illegible] Tobacco, in my opinion [illegible] most formidable enemy [illegible] will do away with the [illegible] beciles in whose [illegible] but, since it is not [illegible] I [illegible], try to convince [illegible] im- [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

NOTICES.

NEURALGIA
Dr Moussette's Pills

Relieve and cure the most acute and inveterate **Neuralgia** when all **other remedies** have failed.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1470 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: **CLIN & Cº, PARIS**

MATHEY-CAYLUS
CAPSULES & INJECTION

Have been used for over twenty years with the greatest success byt he leading physicians, in London, Paris and New-York.
MATHEY-CAYLUS CAPSULES & INJECTION have been found superior to all other for the prompt cure of recent or **chronic discharges**
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1469 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: **CLIN & Cº, PARIS**

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, PAINS
SOLUTION of Dr CLIN
Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris
MONTYON-PRIZE
This **Solution** si the best remedy for curing **Rheumatism** and **articular Pains.**
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1468 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: **CLIN & Cº, PARIS**

CHASSAING'S
Bi-Digestive **WINE**
with
Pepsine & Diastase
for
Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

« *This preparation of value is founded upon sound chemical and physiological principles. While pepsine is the natural solvent or digestive for nitrogenous aliments, it has little or no effect upon the feculent constituents which enter so largely into the composition of the food of man; and there is no doubt that some of the disorders of digestion arise from themal assimilation of the starchy elements. Now the proper digestive for these is diastase; and in the bi-digestive wine, of M. Chassaing, those two most important principles, pepsine and diastase, are combined in suitable proportions.* » — *See* THE LANCET, *July 27 th.* 1872.

Paris, Chassaing & Cº, 6, Avenue Victoria.
Bombay, Kemp & Cº.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr Laville's
Liquor & Pills
(Perfectly harmless)
GOUT The unfailing specific FOR CURE OF **& Rheumatism**

THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & **THE PILLS** in the Chronical state.
« **A single bottle sufficient for two,** »
« **to three months treatment.** »
● *Sold by all respectable Chemists* ●
WHOLESALE: **COMAR, 28, r. St-Claude, PARIS**

Prize £ **660** *Paris*
QUINA-LAROCHE
LAROCHE'S
CINCHONA WINE
"It is an agreeable and doubtless highly efficacious remedy." (THE LANCET.)
This *Vinous-Elixir* is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of cinchona as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative.
Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, fever nervousness, exhaustion, etc.
Also prepared with **IRON**
Dyspepsia, purifying the Blood, for *Anemia*, *Chlorosis*, for *Scrofulous Affections*, etc.
PARIS, 22, RUE DROUOT, 22, PARIS
BOMBAY: PRUDHOMME & Co., Druggists.

Poorness of Blood, Debility
Dr RABUTEAU'S
IRON SYRUP
Genuine Rabuteau's Iron Syrup is superior to all other ferruginous preparations in cases of *Chlorosis, Anœmia, Debility, Convalescence, Weakness in children, Poorness and alteration of Blood,* no COSTIVENESS, no DIARRHŒA
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1235 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: **CLIN & Cº, PARIS**

Aubergier's
CELEBRATED
SYRUP & PASTE
of Lactucarium
(OR JUICE OF THE LETTUCE)
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medecine
VERY EFFICACIOUS
IN CURING
BRONCHITIS, COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, ASTHMA, and all **Affections** of the **respiratory organs.**
WHOLESALE: COMAR & Cie
28, rue Saint-Claude, PARIS
Sold by all Chemists.
Wholesale and Indenting Agents: H. a Ballantin and Co., 11, Hornby Road, Bombay.

DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS
AND
ARTISTS' MATERIALS

TREACHER & Co. are direct Importers of the highest class of Instruments only. They are the special manufacture of a leading London Maker, and are in use in the principal Government Offices, this being a sufficient guarantee for their accuracy and for their excellence of workmanship and finish. The Prices will be found to bear favourable comparison with the best London Houses.

CASES BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS.
SPARE INSTRUMENTS, HALF SETS.
BOWS, DIVIDERS, PROTRACTORS.
PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES.
BEAM and POCKET COMPASSES.
THEODOLITES.
LEVELS. LEVELLING STAVES.
PLINOMETERS. SEXTANTS.
PRISMATIC COMPASSES.
MAGNETIC COMPASSES.
ARCHITECTS' and BUILDERS' SCALES.
ENGINEERS' and TRIANGULAR SCALES.
PARALLEL and POCKET RULES.
STRAIGHT EDGES. TEE SQUARES.
CURVES, SET SQUARES.
DRAWING BOARDS, STENCIL PLATES.
DUMPY LEVELS.
OPTICAL SQUARES.
CROSS STAFF HEADS.
METALLIC TAPES.
LAND CHAINS and ARROWS.

PLANE TABLE COMPLETE WITH COMPASS AND SIGHTING RULE.

TREACHER & Co. are appointed Special Agents for Messrs. Winsor & Newton, the excellent quality of whose manufactures is so well known and appreciated.

WATER COLOURS, in Cakes, Pans and Tubes.
PAPERS. BOOKS. BLOCKS.
TRACING PAPER and CLOTH.
SABLE and CAMEL-HAIR BRUSHES.
PENCILS. CRAYONS. SAUCERS. SLANTS.
OIL COLOURS, in Collapsible Tubes.
COLOUR BOXES. CANVAS.
PAPER MILLBOARDS. PANELS.
SABLE and HOG-HAIR BRUSHES.
VARNISHES. OILS. MEDIA.

AGENTS FOR
SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL'S CELEBRATED PAPERS.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE GREATEST BLESSING

OF Life is a Perfect State of Health. To secure this undeniable boon use LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE as occasions arise. When the

STOMACH IS DISORDERED through over-eating or drinking, or taking unsuitable food, its corrective action is mild, speedy, and permanent. It is highly extolled and constantly recommended by eminent medical gentlemen. (*See Bill with each Bottle.*) It strikes at the

ROOT OF DISEASE, improving Digestion by clearing away obstructions and impurities from the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, and at the same time renovating the Blood eradicating poisonous and feverish humours, cooling and oxygenating it.

IN FEVERISH COLDS AND ALL FEVERISH SYMPTOMS it is pre-eminently useful. Taken on going to bed it removes the stuffy sensation in the nose and rmi s free breathing, inducing peaceful sleep.

NO OTHER MEDICINE REQUIRED for fifteen years. Mr. YOUNG writes: "For something like fifteen years I have constantly taken your Pyretic Saline, that is to say, *every morning.* During the whole of that time I have *never taken any other medicine,* nor have I had a doctor." It is

MOST EFFICACIOUS in preventing and curing Constipation, Sick Headache, Vomiting, Feverishness, Scarlet and other Fevers, Small-pox, Eruptive and Skin Affections, and kindred ailments. Sold by all PATENT MEDICINE DEALERS, and by

HENRY LAMPLOUGH, Ld., 9A, Old Broad St., and 113, High Holborn, LONDON, E.C.

APPOINTED AGENTS FOR INDIA
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
N.B.—The Trade supplied at Special Rate.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S MARVEL WATCH.

Rs. 10

A very cheap Brass open-face short-winding keyless lever Watch, with enamelled dial, bold figures, second-hand, and push pin to set the hands.

The Marvel Watch, of Swiss make, is not to be compared with any of the Cheap Watches or Toy Watches, now so extensively advertized, and deals the death-blow to the American trash lately imported.

The Marvel Watch, of Swiss make, needs no other recommendation, but the Manufacturer's name and reputation to make it the most popular Watch among the millions of India.

The Marvel Watch, at **Rs. 10,** is unique at the price, and is guaranteed for one year. None genuine unless bearing above Trade-mark. 10 per Cent. Discount allowed to purchasers of Half-a-dozen or more at a time.

Postage and Packing Free.

To be had from the well known Manufacturers only.

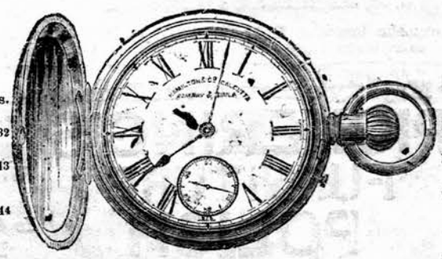
FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY.

HAMILTON & CO.,
(OF CALCUTTA)
WATCH & CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
GOVERNMENT JEWELLERS.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
73, ESPLANADE ROAD.

THE "OFFICE" WATCH.
Guaranteed for Two Years.

PRICES.

	Rs.
Silver Open Face	32
Silver Hunting Case	43
Silver Demi-Hunting Case	44



NOTES.

A strong Sterling Silver Keyless Watch thoroughly Serviceable for every-day wear.

THESE watches are carefully examined and timed by the Head of our Watch Department before being sent out. The great demand for them hitherto proves, that they have given entire satisfaction to all.

The above prices are subject to a discount of ten per cent. for prompt cash payment or V. P. P.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD REAY,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

LAMP WAREHOUSE,
R. DITMAR,
LATE THEODOR KNAUST,
69, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

LAMPS! LANTERNS!
THE VERY BEST, STORM, AND PUNKAHPROOF.
ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR USE IN INDIA.
EVERY IMPROVEMENT in this line has my constant and best attention, and my Illustrated Catalogues will convince any one that the Assortment I have is UNSURPASSED BY ANY FIRM IN THE WORLD.

VICTORIA BURNERS,
With ball flame and dioptric chimney, in six sizes, *viz.* :—

Nos.	15	20	25	30	35	45
With	28	45	66	76	120	157 candle power.

As attested by Professor Dr. L. Weber, of the University of Breslau, and Professor Dr. R. Benedict, of the Polytechnicum of Vienna.

No. 6945

No. 2372

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES are cut on approved Scientific principles at right angles to the axis of the crystal. In *Menist's Perfect Pebble* SPECTACLES it is not only the Pebbles which are perfect, special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

Menist's Perfect Pebble Spectacles stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it we supply a cheaper class as noted below.

We have also a large supply of ordinary glass from Rs. 3 a pair.

When a change of power becomes necessary, we supply Menist's Perfect Pebbles at half price (Rs. 8), taking back the unsuitable pair.

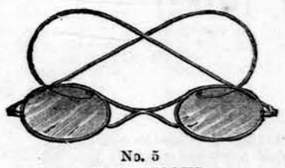
Menist's Spectacles can only be obtained from
MARCKS & CO., LIMITED.

No. 1.
SINGLE TEMPLE SPECTACLES.

Dr. Menist's Gold	Rs. 45
,, Silver	,, 25
,, Steel	,, 16
Gold, ordinary Pebbles	Rs. 40
Silver ,, ,,	,, 18, & 22
Steel ,, ,,	,, 6, 8, & 10
Nickel ,, ,,	,, 8

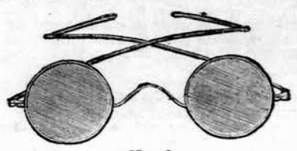
No. 4.
TURNPIN SPECTACLES.

Dr. Menist's Gold	Rs. 55
,, Silver	,, 28
,, Steel	,, 16
Gold, with ordinary Pebbles	,, 45
Silver ,, ,,	,, 22
Steel ,, ,,	,, 8 & 10
Nickel ,, ,,	,, 8



No. 5
RIDING HOOKS.

Gold, Dr. Menist's	Rs. 45
Silver ,,	,, 25
Gold, with ordinary Pebbles	,, 40
Silver ,, ,,	,, 22
Steel ,, ,,	,, 8
Nickel ,, ,,	,, 8

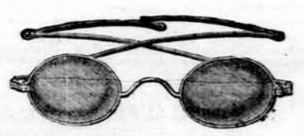


No. 6.
SPORTING OR BILLIARD SPECTACLES.

Gold, Dr. Menist's	Rs. 60
Silver ,,	,, 30
Gold, with ordinary Pebbles	,, 50
Silver ,, ,,	,, 25
Steel ,, ,,	,, 10

No. 8.
FOLDERS OR PINCE-NEZ
(of various Patterns).

Gold, Dr. Menist's	Rs. 40 & 45
Silver ,,	,, 25
Steel ,,	,, 16
Tortoise-shell, Gold-mounted	,, 30
Gold, with ordinary Pebbles	,, 40
Silver ,, ,,	,, 20
Steel ,, ,,	,, 10



No. 10.
GLOBULAR GLARE GLASSES (Neutral Tint).

Gold	Rs. 60
Silver	,, 30
Steel	,, 6
,, Cheaper quality	,, 3

No. 11.
GLARE AND DUST PROTECTORS
(for Railway Travelling).

Gold, flat neutral Tint Lenses	Rs. 85
Silver ,,	,, 35
Steel, best quality	,, 12
,, 2nd ,,	,, 8
,, 3rd ,,	,, 6

No. 12
STIRRUP EYE PRESERVERS
(with Gauze or Glass sides).

Gold, with straight or hooksides	Rs. 45
,, Turn pins	,, 50
Silver, Turn pin or Single	,, 25
Steel	,, 8 to 10
Nickel	,, 8

REPAIRS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE CROWN PERFUMERY Co.'s

WE are glad to recommend to our readers a delightful new invention brought out by the Crown Perfumery Co., of 177, New Bond Street. Under the title of **Lavender Salts** they have prepared a new invigorating Smelling Salts. Here we have a delightfully fresh perfume of Lavender, mingled with something most invigorating and refreshing, a delightful addition to every toilet table, and a most agreeable deodoriser.—*Lady's Pictorial.*

INVIGORATING LAVENDER SALTS.

FREEMAN'S
TRADE MARK
REJECT SUBSTITUTES.
Sold Everywhere **ORIGINAL** in Bottles at 12 Annas & Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.
CHLORODYNE
CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA. AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVERS.

FLOR DE COROMANDEL.
These very select Indian Cigars are made of choicest Dindigul tobacco, covered with the best Java Leaf.
Three sizes—No. I., No. II., and No. III.
To be obtained from
Messrs. G. A. GREGORY & Co., Madras.

ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
SOUTHALL'S
SANITARY TOWELS
FOR LADIES.
ANTISEPTIC AND ABSORBENT. FOR ACCOUCHEMENT AND GENERAL USE.

An Eminent Medical Authority writes:—"One of the most valuable inventions for Women's comfort I have seen in the Quarter of a Century I have been in practice. I have distributed several gross amongst my patients, and in every instance they have been most valued and appreciated."

A Disideratum of the highest importance for mental comfort, cleanliness: Less Liability to Chill when in delicate health. Diminution of Risks of Disease—No washing—Advantage to Ladies travelling.

MANUFACTURED IN TWO QUALITIES,
No. 1 and 2, SUITING ALL CLASSES.

☞ *For protection against useless and injurious imitations, each Packet bears the Signature of the Patentee.*

SOUTHALL BRAND AND BARCLAY,
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Special wholesale and Retail Agents for the Bombay Presidency: Treacher and Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla and Poona. *For the Bengal Presidency:* Butigate and Co., Calcutta. *Agents in the Punjab:* Hall Hathaway and Co., Umballa. *Agents in Lucknow:* Peake Allen & Co. *Agents in the Bombay Presidency:* Tomson & Taylor, Bombay. Cooper Madon & Co. Ld., Bombay; Kemp and Co., Ld., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Mr. J. S. Noble, Bombay. *Agents for Kurrachee and Sind:* E. Speechley, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Kurrachee. Plomer & Co. Lahore.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.
BEECHAM'S PILLS

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes.

Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills.

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find **Beecham's Pills** the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

Notice.—Messrs. NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & Co. will forward, on receipt of letters, Sample Boxes of the Pills at the following rates:—

9½d. size, 9 annas per box; 1s. 1½d. size, 14 annas per box; 2s. 9d. size, 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage, which will be added to the amount.

Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain the Wholesale Rates on application.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Sole Agents for India:
NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & CO.,
Wholesale Dept, 35, Clive Street, Calcutta.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press, Esplanade Road.
AGENTS.—London: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—Calcutta Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.